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FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Dublin, No Dole—Insurance

Manchuria's Dragon Stirs

Bucharest Begs for Mothers

Toronto Gets Behind the Boy

Three Americas Sit as One

Mr. Hoover Calls the Leaders

THE Irish Free State sets the world a new example for difficult days. It makes unemployment insurance meet the need and makes it pay its own way. It is even discharging a big deficit inherited when the Free State was born. The unemployment fund derives its income from employers, employees and the State. For 25 weeks insured men may draw 15 shillings a week and insured women three shillings less. The system makes collections simple and meets actual needs without curtailment of self-respect. Dublin admits it is doleful enough—yet there is no dole in Dublin!

¶ Manchuria's situation grows grave again. The Japanese tell Geneva they are withdrawing troops, but brigandage makes some troops necessary. The Chinese delegates tell the League the Japanese are holding fast to territory far outside the districts they have named. A further investigation is undertaken. An unimproved situation intensifies the coöperation of the United States with the League. The Orient may hear them, presently, speaking in unison again.

¶ Bucharest's Interparliamentary Union would give women and children a chance. It demands that before and after childbirth women shall not be employed. Looking ahead to the future of the race the congress makes another demand that might leave many a body of lawmakers dumb in their seats. In a period of hard times it asks that the money spent on munitions be spent on mothers; that billions be used on the world's babies instead of to buy bayonets.

¶ Spain finds woman suffrage a mixed matter. President Zamora and Señorita Kent, Governor-General of Prisons, receive cabled congratulations from American women on the inclusion of suffrage in the new constitution. Señorita Kent accepts but is sad. A feminist leader, she sees the voting power offered too soon. Spanish women generally have not yet peered out of the patio into politics. Granting the ballot at this time, she maintains, is merely putting a weapon in the hands of wide-awake clergy.

¶ Toronto is told that juvenile delinquency is largely nothing but a thwarted play instinct. Mrs. F. H. Valentine of Philadelphia said also to the recreation congress of two countries that a boy will have and follow ideals. If there isn't a good strong man around he will watch and emulate a bad one. Strength is the attraction. Millions of boys whittle out pistols because of the publicity given racketeers. Spain, too, has recently been learning something about that big mystery the bad boy. A Spanish leader says Spanish boys will find themselves when the national hero is no longer an illiterate athlete who battles a bull.

¶ The three Americas sit as one in Washington. The 20 Latin-American countries join with the United States in the Pan-American Commercial Conference. The visitors learn that 69 per cent of their imports were admitted free in 1930. Dr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, professor of international finance, tells the Latins why a gold exchange standard is better for them than the minting and managing of gold itself. The delegates from the south come to Norte America to learn about markets and machinery, as well as money—and will teach a few lessons, perhaps unconsciously, on placidity and politeness.

¶ Congressional leaders of both parties hurry to Washington by rail, motor and air. President Hoover has called an important conference. It will prepare for legislation dealing with the domestic situation and/or foreign finance. The program may be nebulous—the forecasts are. But it is rather certain that a White House gathering is about to do things that will harden into history.

¶ Senator Dwight Whitney Morrow won fame in four years. A professor's son, he won wealth in Wall Street as easily as he had won honors in Amherst. President Coolidge, his classmate, made him Ambassador to Mexico and he proved himself so sound in that difficult situation that he caught the popular imagination and—rare thing—was forgiven by the people for his Wall Street past. He was the silent Senator. He went through his first session in Washington without making a speech or offering a bill. He was learning his lesson in legislation, he said. His greatness might be inferred from that priceless example.

'Champ' Globe-Trotter Ends Thirteenth Trip

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 6

AMERICA'S Marco Polo, Mr. Julius Brittlebank, 72 years of age, of Charleston, S. C., claimed the world's globe-trotting record yesterday when he arrived here at the end of his thirteenth trip around the world, with 1,000,000 miles of traveling to his credit.

The man who has had a grandstand seat at seven wars, has been on an endless tour since he retired as a broker in Charleston 23 years ago.

He never plans his trips far in advance. If he hears there is a revolution in South America, a flood in China or an erupting volcano in the Sandwich Islands, he makes a bee line for the spot.

Hoover Lauds Organized Play As Public Ally

Message to Congress at Toronto Congratulates Leaders in Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 6—Several hundred public recreation leaders are here for the Recreation Congress of the United States and Canada.

President Hoover sent the following message which was read by Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, first vice-president of the association:

"Since wisely directed playgrounds for children and organized recreation activities for youth and adults contribute so much to the morale and happiness of the public, I take satisfaction in greeting the congress of recreation leaders of the United States and Canada and in wishing them success in planning to sustain and extend recreation facilities. All agencies which help to build health and character are especially necessary in these days and merit wholehearted and generous support."

That juvenile delinquency was in large measure nothing but a thwarted play instinct was the opinion of Mrs. P. H. Valentine, executive director of a Philadelphia recreational institute. Directed recreation had been responsible in 30 cities and towns investigated for a 25 to 75 per cent decrease in juvenile delinquency.

Youth Looks for an Ideal

"Much juvenile delinquency was due to the fact that a boy must have an ideal. If there were a sports director in his vicinity, the director would be the ideal, if not, then the strongest man in the neighborhood would be idealized, and the strongest man was not uncommonly a gangster."

"A larger educational, social and recreation life is coming to the farm people of the United States and Canada. It is time for forward-looking men and women to be preparing to meet it," said Mr. C. B. Smith of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Smith is chief of the office of coöperative extension work in his department which employs about 4500 men and women extension agents who live and work in rural counties of the states.

Place in Rural Program

"Rural recreation is taking its place as a vital part of the agricultural extension program of the United States," he said. "We have seen the strengthening effect of recreation on the more serious part of our teaching program in promoting good fellowship, faith in each other, a community and coöperative spirit, and an ambition on the part of the individual to take part. The great contribution of the National Recreation Association in our work has been the furnishing of specialists who have taught us the philosophy of recreation."

What does unemployment mean for the majority of unemployed, asked Dr. L. P. Jacks, former principal of Manchester College, Oxford, and editor of the Hibbert Journal.

In the human sense it means, he said, that millions of men and women, through no fault of their own, find themselves the unwilling possessors of a vast amount of empty leisure.

The period of unemployment is a period of human stagnation, Dr. Jacks continued. The dominant tendency is downward, physically, intellectually, morally.

The sad thing is that the education they have had in the public schools has not prepared them to do anything else. Many of them have had a vocational training. They have been trained only for the job that earned them their living.

MIXED WHEAT MEANS LOSS TO FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash.—"Thousands of dollars are lost each year because farmers grow mixtures of two or more varieties of wheat instead of one pure variety," according to Dr. E. F. Gaines of Washington State College.

Dr. Gaines points out that in 1930, of the 48,813 carlots of wheat graded by federal inspectors, 2126 carloads took the grade "mixed wheat" at the eight terminals in Washington and Oregon. The term "mixed wheat" means that more than 10 per cent of other varieties was present in sample. Department of Agriculture statisticians estimate that the average loss to Washington, Idaho and Oregon is $150,000 annually.

GOLD PROBLEMS IN THE AMERICAS UNDER ANALYSIS

That and U. S. Tariffs Discussed at Washington Conference

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—A discussion on the workings of the United States Tariff Commission and the gold standard maintained in the Latin-American countries occupied the attention of the delegates to the fourth Pan-American Commercial Conference meeting here today.

Members were advised that 69 per cent of Latin-American exports were admitted free of duty into the United States in 1930, and that during 1931 the amount was expected to be considerably larger. Attention was also called to a conference in Lima, Peru, of officials from various South American central banks to discuss the gold problem and other matters concerning economic progress.

Following the usual business coincident with the commercial convention Mr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, research professor of international finance at Princeton University, addressed the delegates on the question of currency stabilization and the best monetary standard for the Latin-American Republics. Bankers, statesmen and technical men, he said, were giving their efforts to the gold problem and through these efforts and the work of the Bank for International Settlements, substantial progress of currency stabilization should be made during the next decade.

The Coinage Situation

Explaining that although conditions in the Latin-American countries differ widely, he went on to say that economic life is largely dependent on agriculture, mining and forestry. In the light of these facts generalization concerning the currencies of those nations is justifiable and may be divided into six parts.

First, he said, there is little justification today for the coining of gold or maintaining a gold circulation in the Latin-American countries. The circulation of the coin adds materially to the expense of a currency system and Latin-American nations with their great need of capital should not, he thought, indulge in this luxury.

Second, the gold exchange standard is the form of gold standard best adapted to Latin-American conditions. It is less expensive than the gold coin or gold bullion standard, he explained, in that it avoids such large quantities of gold that do not yield a return in interest and that it makes difficult the obtaining of gold for hoarding. The gold exchange standard, by reducing to a minimum the necessity of gold shipments, he went on, not only economizes gold but renders the currency supply even more promptly adjustable to the varying demands of trade than would the gold bullion or gold coin standard.

Third, he said, the gold standard in Latin America can operate best through the machinery of a central bank enjoying a monopoly of the note-issue privilege. It is more adaptable to the changes in economic and business conditions than the operation through a government office and is less likely to be interfered with by politicians.

No Single Domination

Fourth, the central bank should be organized and operated as a quasi-public institution. No single group should predominate in the actions of the board of directors.

Fifth, he said, because of the quasi-public nature of the bank's functions and the necessity of reducing to a minimum the profit-making motive in the determination of the bank's policies, the profit should go to the Government after an assignment of a reasonable amount to the building up of a surplus, and after payment of a modest dividend which should be accumulative.

Sixth, a legal reserve requirement should be imposed against both the notes outstanding and deposits, in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Irish Job Insurance System Pays Own Way and Cuts Debt

Free State Plan Accomplishes Purpose With No Aspect of 'Dole' and Old Obligations Are Reduced Steadily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Far from suffering the embarrassment of insolvency and burdensome debt which appears to characterize most national plans of unemployment insurance, the system in the Irish Free State stands solidly on its own feet. It is not only paying its own way, but is steadily paying off an old debt of some £900,000 which was attached to the fund when it was taken over from England in 1920.

President Hoover now has an emissary studying the functioning of the unemployment insurance schemes of various European countries with the aim of evolving a system adaptable to the needs of the United States. Should his envoy include the Irish Free State in his tour, he would find sound finance the keynote of the Irish scheme.

The left-over deficit now is no more than £280,000 and it is expected this will be wiped out in a short time. In Northern Ireland the indebtedness of the unemployment insurance fund to the State Exchequer has reached £3,000,000 and in England borrowings amount to more than £100,000,000.

The feature of the system in which President Cosgrave's ministry takes exceptional pride, is the absence of anything in the nature of what has become popularly known as the "dole." No uncovenanted benefit is bestowed upon the unemployed; contributions to the fund are regarded as insurance premiums indemnifying the contributor against unemployment in a clearly defined ratio of one day's relief for every week employed, but nothing more.

The amount of benefit to which an insured person is entitled is limited to 25 weeks, at the rate of 15s. a week for men and 12s. for women. By taking the precaution of operating the scheme on a strictly insur-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

ELECTION DATE IN BRITAIN IS SET FOR OCT. 27

Parliament Dissolution Is Ordered—Cabinet in Accord

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 6—Cabinet unanimity has been reached. A general election is to be held, probably Oct. 27 and there are to be no resignations. Parliament will be dissolved tomorrow.

The ministers have all undertaken to remain at their posts as a national Government and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, is to issue a manifesto asking the electorate for assured authority to enable a policy of active reconstruction to be pursued for at least the space of one Parliament—that is, five years.

These momentous decisions were taken at a meeting in the Commons attended by all 10 Cabinet ministers last night and were announced officially this morning.

Issue Is Clear

The issue to be placed before the electorate is clear cut. It is whether Britain's fortunes are to be intrusted once more to politicians belonging to a single party, whose resignation last August followed inability to maintain the nation's credit, or whether the national Government which stepped in when the crash took place is to be confirmed in office for a period long enough to enable it to complete its work of restoration.

Up to last night a search went on in the Cabinet for a "formula" such that no party represented in the Government should have to abandon its watchwords in subscribing to it. This failed. Protectionists could not drop their demand for tariffs. Free traders, though prepared to consider all measures, not excluding tariffs, that might be found requisite were unable to commit themselves to anything calculated to rivet protection upon Britain permanently. The Socialists were in a similar difficulty regarding their especial tenets.

Mr. MacDonald consulted everybody. He traveled during the week-end to northern England by the same train as his former Labor colleagues. He gave up five hours yesterday to a journey into Surrey to have a personal conversation with Mr. David Lloyd George.

No Agreement

He found, however, that while on all sides there is loyal desire to aid in setting the country upon its feet, there is no complete agreement as

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

WAGE CUT PLAN DENOUNCED BY A. F. OF L. CHIEF

Unemployed Army a Menace to Social Order, Labor Delegates Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, Oct. 6—Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the federation at its opening session here yesterday that employers must cease "using the club" against their workers or face the threat of revolt.

"If capital is going to use the primitive club to force men into subjection," declared the veteran labor chief, "then I warn these men who would exploit the people that they can only drive them so far; after that the people will turn and rend those who drive them.

"I warn them against wage cutting: that life-destroying policy which is being pursued by some heartless corporations. Labor today can take an advanced position on the question of human rights. 'Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' those were the words penned by the immortal hand of Jefferson. They could be amended by the addition of: 'the right to work.'"

Wage-Cutting a Boomerang

Mr. Green declared that the standard of living must be maintained, that wage-cutting would be a boomerang and bring disaster to those who adopted such procedure.

"Men and women must be conscious that they are receiving a square deal," he said. "Revolution grows out of hunger. Aristocracy does not seem to take account of the countries where the urge of hunger led to overthrow of governmental institutions."

After three years of depression, said Mr. Green, Labor was beginning to wonder if the present system had failed. Leaders of industry had failed to suggest a workable plan, but Labor had advanced a definite program and yet the only answer received was reduction in wages, making it necessary for workers to purchase less, reducing their standard of living.

"Does anyone believe that we can lift ourselves out of the misery by adding to our depression?" he asked. "Prosperity can never return until the buying power of the masses is reëstablished. We can't call on industry to do the impossible, but we do ask for a readjustment of conditions and working time so that all have an equal chance to work."

A banquet in honor of the delegates was given tonight by the city of Vancouver. The international aspect of the Labor movement was stressed and the close bond of sympathy between workers in Canada and the United States was emphasized.

The convention is not expected to tackle the heavy part of its schedule until late this week.

Guarantee of Work Urged

The executive report gives warning that 7,000,000 may be out of work in the United States this winter and urges employers to guarantee work to their minimum work force at least from November to April, thus making it possible for some 20,000,000 wage earners to plan their purchases ahead with confidence for six months. This would enable workers to go ahead with installment buying and circulate more money generally.

The report repeats the plea for a national economic conference and the formation of a "coördinating group through which information of all elements in production shall be brought together to reveal the interplay between economic forces."

Alleged insistence on wage reductions by banks as a basis of giving credit is assailed in the report.

Laval Plods Way to Premiership; Bans Oratory and Political Bombast

Visitor to United States to Bring Reputation of Quiet Forcefulness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Pierre Laval, Prime Minister of France, who has agreed to visit the United States in order to hold personal consultations with President Hoover and his advisers, is one of the most remarkable statesmen of recent French history.

He is remarkable because at first sight he possesses none of the usual qualities of the successful politician. He is not an orator, he does not strike one as possessing exceptional intellectual qualities, he does not enjoy great authority, he scarcely appears industrious; and yet quietly, unassumingly, almost secretly, he makes his way, and he leaves behind him a curious impression of unostentatious efficiency.

There are perhaps only three other French politicians who are really well known to the non-French reader. They are M. Raymond Poincaré, M. André Tardieu and M. Aristide Briand. M. Poincaré is the unquestionable master; he knows every subject with which he is to deal thoroughly; he imposes his case

Quietly Efficient

PIERRE LAVAL

irresistibly; everybody stands in some awe of him.

M. Tardieu is more pugnacious; he has an extraordinary intelligence, marshaling and stating his facts with brilliance and clarity; but he is apt to spoil all by his unconcealed disdain of lesser intellects, his smiling aggressiveness, his ob-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
News of Sports—Page 12

FEATURES

Events Tonight 9
Women's Enterprises and Activities 6
The Home Forum 7
Power of Righteous Thought
[With French Translation]
Educational 8
In the Ship Lanes 11
Chess 13
Radio Programs 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

BANKERS ADVISE PRUDENT BUYING TO HELP TRADE

Public Blamed for Undue Economy by Speakers at Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 6—An appeal to the people of America to "loosen the strings" of their pocketbooks, and through normal spending start industry and commerce toward a complete recovery, was the dominant note in the address by Mr. Rome C. Stephenson, of South Bend, Ind., president of the American Bankers Association in opening its fifty-seventh annual convention today.

Mr. Stephenson's stand was supplemented by the declaration of Mr. Eugene M. Stevens, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, who, speaking before the national bank division of the convention, asserted that "if the world should become wise enough to get over its false nationalistic conceptions and its ideas of national self-sufficiency, tear down all sorts of barriers which have been erected by governments against the free flow of trade and commerce, we should then have in this country the greatest prosperity it has ever known."

Before the same division of the convention, Mr. Frank P. Bennett Jr. of Boston, editor of the United States Investor, voiced a plea for the preservation of the national banking system. The safeguards on banking maintained by the Federal Government to protect national banks, he held, are causing bankers to seek wider latitude under the less safe state banking laws, with the result that the entire national system, including the Federal Reserve System is being weakened.

"Extravagantly Economical"

Addressing the formal opening of the convention, Mr. Stephenson charged the people of the nation with having become "extravagantly economical" and that "millions who are able to continue a normal program of prudent buying are curtailing their expenditures beyond reason."

"The resumption of normal spending on the part of those who are able to spend would be an important tonic toward the stimulation of trade," he continued. "The continued hoarding of money by those able to spend it only prolongs the adverse economic conditions under which we have existed for the past several years.

"During the period of our prosperity there was too much boastful pride in achievement, grasping for power, conceit over success that often enough was brought by nothing more substantial than an inflation of false values rather than the creation of true qualities.

"On the other hand, during these days of adversity too little has the spirit of the times been ruled by the neighborly quality of helpful tolerance, and impatient blame has placed the cause of our troubles in the deeds of others rather than of ourselves, adding to the difficulties of dealing with present-day problems."

Calls for Coöperation

In his amplifying plea for international economic coöperation, Mr. Stevens asked that supply and demand the world over "meet under the natural law and without interference by political barriers of an artificial nature."

"As a result of such process," he said, "the United States would prosper as never before. The economic and business leadership of the world has sensed this for a long time and there are evidences that the present world-wide distress may soon force a political leadership into coöperative action in steps looking toward this desirable end."

With the drift of banking institutions out of the national system and into state banking, Mr. Bennett said, in discussing the need for support of national banking, "the Federal Reserve System will become unable to care for our financial and banking needs."

"It is when we apply this test that we realize how desperate a course we are following if we allow this trend to continue," he declared.

Bank Situation Outlined

The initial general session also included the presentation of a report of the association's economic policy commission, in which it was charged that "an exaggerated and distorted

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Two Men in a Boat To Encircle Globe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

TWO young seamen, Mr. Peter Fribert, a Dane, and Mr. Charles Devlin, a Scot, both of whom are qualified officers in the merchant marine, have just set out from Copenhagen in a 30-foot sailing boat for a cruise round the world.

They will proceed along the west coast of Europe and Africa, across the Atlantic to South America. Rounding Cape Horn they will set course along the west coast of America and across the Pacific Ocean to Australia, along the coasts of Asia and back to Europe. The trip is expected to take four years.

Ban Proposed On Submarine By Lord Cecil

Speech to Rome Rotarians Also Opposes Use of Military Aircraft

Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 6—Abolition of military aircraft and submarines as a further step toward practical realization of disarmament was advocated by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, in a speech before the Rome Rotary Club today.

Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, who also spoke, urged men of good will in all countries to persevere in their efforts to bring about an all-round reduction in armaments. He reaffirmed once more Italy's willingness to reduce armaments to the lowest level and to study any proposal designed to achieve that end.

This was the first occasion the problem of disarmament has been thoroughly discussed before the Italian public and the warm reception given to both speeches is taken to indicate that the Italian people fully appreciate the importance of the forthcoming conference at Geneva.

Lord Cecil referred to Signor Grandi's proposal for an armament truce as the most effective step toward general limitation of armaments that has yet been taken. He emphasized the fact that the object of the disarmament conference is not only limitation of armaments but their "substantial" reduction.

Difficulties that have to be overcome are still very great, Lord Cecil said, but he is hopeful the conference will bring about a proportionate reduction in the armaments of all nations.

Tribute to Lord Cecil

Signor Grandi paid tribute to Lord Cecil, amid great applause, as one who will go down to posterity as among the great apostles of disarmament and world peace.

The truce which he himself proposed at Geneva, Signor Grandi continued, should be considered merely as a first step toward solution of the disarmament problem. He stressed the moral significance of the proposal which, he said, is a "decisive move especially for the revival of that international confidence without which we will never be able to emerge from the economic crisis from which all nations are suffering."

Revival of Confidence

Signor Grandi hoped that by November all nations will have signified their intention of keeping the arms truce proposed to them by the League. Revival of confidence, he said, can only be obtained by "renouncing the threat of armaments. In a word, the problem of the crisis is a financial problem, and the financial problem is a problem of pacification—a problem of disarmament."

The Italian Foreign Minister said he had listened with the greatest interest to Lord Cecil's suggestion for the abolition of military aircraft and submarines. While he thought detailed examination of the various proposals for disarmament should be left to the forthcoming conference, he wished to remind the world that Italy has already expressed its willingness to consider the abolition of capital ships and submarines.

He concluded by stressing that Italy's conduct is not animated by selfish considerations.

Industrial Leaders Meet in Boston To Advance Research in Business

Concerted efforts to determine how many of the nation's great industries use industrial research and to observe the various methods for its application to business problems as a means of hastening better times were the primary motives for bringing a group of industrial leaders to Boston today, the first point of concentration in a widely outlined tour which the National Research Council is sponsoring.

The tour is the second of its kind to be organized through the council's division of engineering and industrial research. Its purpose is to demonstrate the importance of research through personal observation. The group will visit 15 outstanding laboratories throughout the country in a 10-day tour, which has been hailed as a striking example of the new attitude of capital and business toward industrial research.

In a statement given upon the arrival of the party in Boston this morning, Mr. Maurice Holland, director of the division of engineering and industrial research of the National Council, declared that "natural scientific research is not a panacea for business depression, but it can greatly help in bringing about a return to normal conditions in industry."

"If every industrial company in the country, no matter what its size, would use the universal tool of research," Mr. Holland continued, "the cumulative effect in stimulating business would be felt at once through the reduction of production costs, development of new fields of application, utilization of waste products and the making of new materials and new ideas."

Arriving by steamer from New York early this morning, more than 100 business and financial executives, representing practically every important nation-wide industrial activity, went directly to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, where they were welcomed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the institute, and Prof. Dugald C. Jackson, head of the department of electrical engineering. Professor Jackson is chairman of the division of the council which is sponsoring the tour.

Through a carefully arranged program, the visitors were given an

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

UNITY IS AIM OF PARLEY AT WHITE HOUSE

Hoover Summons Leaders of Both Parties for Conference

DOMESTIC ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED

Move Follows Sudden Meeting of Bankers Called by Chief Executive Sunday

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — The White House Conference with legislative leaders tonight will be one to obtain "a national unity," President Hoover announced today in a brief statement.

It was learned that domestic rather than international matters would be stressed at the gathering which has brought senators and representatives by train, motorcar and airplane from all parts of the nation.

President Hoover's noncommital statement follows:

"The purpose of my conference with members of Congress tonight is to advance a national unity in the setting up of constructive forces in place of destructive forces now working in the depression. I feel that it is not proper in advance of this conference to make any announcement."

Contrary to previous forecasts that the coming conference would deal with a new discussion of intergovernmental debts and armaments in connection with the approaching visit of M. Pierre Laval, French Premier, it was learned that discussions will turn on domestic conditions. The present fiscal situation, with special reference to financial matters, is assumed to form the chief urgency of the conference, though inasmuch as this is interwoven with the larger world situation, the broadest possible discussions may develop.

Among those found to be invited to the conference are Senators James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana, and others. Among Representatives were Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York and John N. Garner (D.) of Texas.

The announcement that the summons had been sent to the leaders of the incoming Congress was made after it became known that a group of banks had conferred with President Hoover. The subject of the bankers' discussion was not divulged, but it has been known in Washington for some time that the very strongest pressure of the financial world is being exerted on the Chief Executive to extend the one-year moratorium in view of the economic depression that has finally forced Great Britain and Scandinavian countries off the gold basis.

Significance is lent to the gathering since a similar conference of party leaders was held here in June just prior to announcement of the one-year moratorium.

The most dramatic trip was made by Representative John N. Garner (D.) of Texas by army airplane on the 1600 miles from Uvalde, Texas. Representative Garner will be the leader of the House himself if the Democrats succeed in organizing it, and his support will be necessary for any Administration legislation that goes through. An indication of the importance of the gathering was the fact that Representative Garner had never traveled before by air.

The wires tingled from the White House as the summons went out north, east, south and west. Army airplanes were made available, and in an amount of time impossible before the aerial age the Congressmen were arriving here.

So far as could be ascertained at an early hour today the call was issued Saturday afternoon after the President had conferred with Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Ogden Mills, Undersecretary. Earlier in the week he had conferences with Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, Mr. Bernard Baruch, chairman of the former War Industries Board; Mr. Julius Barnes, and Mr. Fred I. Kent of the Bankers Trust Company of New York.

The conference of bankers, it was disclosed today, occurred when the President made his previously unexplained early return from the Rapidan camp Sunday night. The customary routine is for the President to wait until early Monday morning for his return trip.

ICELAND FISHERMEN GET MANY HERRING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REYKJAVIK, Ice.—The Fishing Society known as "Kveldulfur," has in two months with five trawlers in the West fjords, brought in 90,000 maal of herring (241,071 cwt.), one trawler alone being responsible for 20,000 maal. This is a record herring harvest.

The society has its own guano and herring oil factory, and for 10 days the factory was unable to take in all that the trawlers could have supplied.

COAL RATE INCREASE URGED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—A recommendation that Illinois railroads be directed to increase intrastate rates on coal to certain points to the level of interstate rates, was made by the Interstate Commerce Commission today by one of its examiners.

SWANSON BACKS NAVAL CUTS IF RATIO IS INTACT

Middle Course of Security and Economy Offered by Senator

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Participation by the United States in a five-year holiday, provided it ends in establishing the 5-5-3 ratio between the English, American and Japanese navies agreed upon at the London Naval Conference, was advocated today by Senator Claude A. Swanson (D.), of Virginia.

This was Senator Swanson's contribution to the naval disarmament controversy waged here since Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho advanced a five-year holiday plan on his return to the capital from the West last week.

The big navy group led by Senator Frederick Hale (R.) of Maine and Representative Fred A. Britten (R.) of Illinois, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees, have opposed any naval reduction strenuously since Senator Boarah's proposal. They have also opposed President's Hoover's suggested cut in the Navy Department budget.

Senator Swanson has suggested a middle course for those who would like to see some naval limitation, provided it does not involve a loss to American prestige or relative naval strength.

Declaring that it is incumbent upon the United States to submit a definite proposal for a naval holiday, Senator Swanson said he thought one could properly be submitted in which it can obtain security and at the same time practice economy.

"The United States," he said, "is at present, under the terms of the London conference, in agreement with Great Britain for equality in naval power and in agreement with Japan for a substantial ratio in naval strength of five for the United States and three for Japan. In order to get equality with Great Britain and this ratio with Japan, Great Britain and Japan consented to less naval construction until these ratios were obtained by the United States.

"Under these circumstances the United States could and should agree to a naval holiday with these nations provided that at the end of the holiday the ratios fixed in the London treaty should be reached, and during the years of the holiday there should be annually an appreciable approach to these ratios, which will require some additional constructions and continued modernization by the United States and maintenance of present activities in navy yards.

"Japan and Great Britain could not object to this as they have by treaty agreed that the United States naval strength should ultimately be the ratio established in the London treaty.

"These ratios could be established if desired by reducing the naval strength of each nation to the comparative strength agreed on in the London treaty. This would result in a saving to the nations concerned and would be equally effective in giving protection to each nation as naval strength and safety are almost entirely relative."

Lions Clubs Seek To Aid Confidence

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Plans for nation-wide observance of a business confidence week from Oct. 25 to 31, designed "to stimulate buying and to restore confidence in our commercial institutions," as well as to focus attention on relief from unemployment, were announced by the international board of directors of the Lions Club here today.

The observance will reach into approximately 2600 communities throughout the United States where there are Lions Clubs, according to the announcement. In perfecting the plans the Lions ask for the coöperation of every other large organization, the governors of each state, railroads, manufacturers, public utilities and all other concerns which might have some influence in restoring business confidence and relieving unemployment.

A survey of unemployment is to be recommended in each community during the week, to be used as a basis for efforts toward stimulation of work, while a community benefit entertainment for relief of the needy in each community is urged in keeping with the board's stand that each community should take care of its own relief problems.

BARGAIN RENTS GIVEN ON RADIO CITY SITE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Apartments in some of the finest old New York residences located on the site of Radio City are occupied at bargain rentals by tenants on a month-to-month basis.

The bargain prices are concessions to the tenants because space in the houses is not promised for more than 30 days at a time, although some of it may be available for a year or more, and because of the noise of blasting and excavating operations, to be followed by riveting, on near-by property where construction work has been started.

STORE SALES DISCUSSED

Mr. H. F. Twomey, sales promotion manager of Jordan, Marsh Company, addressed the Advertising Club of Boston at its weekly luncheon meeting held at the Hotel Statler in Boston this noon. Nearly 100 members and guests were present. Mr. Twomey said that today there is a wider opportunity in the field of department store advertising because of the closer relationship of advertising and sales promotion.

MAYFLOWER TRIP HONORED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers from Southwark to America in 1620 in the Mayflower, which was built on the Thames at Rotherhithe and manned by Southwark men, was commemorated at the Pilgrims' Church, New Kent Road, recently.

GOLD PROBLEMS IN THE AMERICAS UNDER ANALYSIS

(Continued from Page 1)

asmuch as these two forms of liability are interchangeable and as both are demand liabilities.

The chief function of the central bank, Professor Kemmerer said, is that of supplying a regulator fund to adjust the currency supply of the nation to the changing demands of trade.

Taking up the cause for the large gold reserves maintained by most of the Latin-American nations, he said that economic life depends largely upon the production of natural products and that the amount of these products which the world will buy at reasonable prices often varies enormously from year to year.

Affected by Market Breaks

A breakdown in nitrate, or tin, or coffee, or wheat when business falls off deflates the amount of money in circulation. The decline takes place under the system of the gold exchange standard through the presentation of notes to the central bank for the purchase of drafts on the gold reserve funds located abroad, and the consequence is the withdrawal from circulation of these notes.

Referring to high legal reserve requiring the Latin-American banks to tie up an unreasonable amount of gold, Professor Kemmerer explained that this criticism loses much of its force when the fact is borne in mind that the central banks are most of them on the gold exchange standard and that their gold reserves are in large part kept on deposit in foreign commercial banks, which in turn keep only moderate size reserves consisting principally of deposits in the central banks.

"It would be of great value if high officials of the various central banks of the Americas could arrange to hold conferences from time to time, to discuss their problems, compare notes with one another and become better acquainted. There is a remarkable similarity in the problems confronting these banks and much would be gained by such meetings," he concluded.

Explains Tariff Situation

Following Professor Kemmerer, Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, discussing tariff, declared that rates adopted by every civilized nation would remain an important factor in international intercourse for many years to come. The United States, he said, maintains a tariff commission to reduce or increase rates subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Since the present tariff commission took office a year ago, he explained, it has conducted and concluded investigations looking toward an adjustment of duty on approximately 46 articles, and has pending the investigations of some 84 more. The aggregate value of the imports of commodities covered so far by the investigations is some $129,000,000, or about 9 per cent of the total dutiable imports of the last year before the new tariff became effective.

Under its general powers the commission, he said, investigates the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect on the United States' trade of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, and the conditions, causes and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping and cost of production.

It is interesting to note, Mr. Fletcher said, that the United States has tariff treaties or agreements with two-thirds of the Latin-American republics. No commercial treaties exist with Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Treaties exist with Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Paraguay, Salvador, and tariff agreements are in effect with Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti and Nicaragua.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, of Porto Rico, will address the delegates Thursday morning Oct. 8. Governor Roosevelt will speak on inter-American relations.

Democrats Gain In Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6 (AP)—Although not gaining the widespread success prophesied as a result of strenuous campaigning, Democrats registered a net gain of nine additional towns controlled by Democratic administrations as a result of yesterday's elections.

Town tickets were balloted on in 152 of the State's 169 towns, as well as three cities. In the city elections, Norwalk and Torrington returned Republican majorities, while in Bristol, where balloting is on a nonpartisan ticket, former Mayor Joseph F. Dutton, member of the Democratic State Committee, won over W. Raymond Crumb, the incumbent.

Two constitutional amendments appeared certain of adoption as a result of overwhelmingly favorable votes in those towns voting this year. Favorable returns must be voted in the remaining communities, in which elections will be held next year, before the amendments become official. One amendment provides for absentee voting, where voters are out of the State on election day, while the other authorizes assistant town clerks to perform certain functions of the town clerk.

In the town elections, 17 normally Republican towns returned Democratic majorities. On the other hand, eight normally Democratic towns reserved their tickets, leaving the Democrats a net gain of nine towns.

Plainville, home of former Gov. John H. Trumbull, elected a Democratic ticket for the first time in 25 years, while East Hartford went Democratic for the first time in 18 years. East Haven, West Haven and Milford, where Democrats had confidently expected victory, upset expectations by remaining Republican.

ELY ADVOCATES CAPE COD CANAL IMPROVEMENTS

Waterways Delegates Hear Case for Uniform Rates in Transportation

Support for the program of improvement in the Cape Cod Canal was urged by Gov. Joseph B. Ely today before the delegates to the annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association at Hotel Statler. The Governor pointed to upturns in New England business as justification for widening and deepening the canal to expedite commerce.

"It is the duty of Congress, industry and government," he continued, "to see to it that in this era of returning prosperity, when work is the keynote of success, a more equitable distribution of products be made." New England was one of the first sections to feel the decline, but it is one of the first to feel the increase, he pointed out.

In his speech welcoming delegates to Boston, Mayor James M. Curley advocated abrogation of the World War debts as a means of world prosperity.

Mr. Melville D. Liming, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the delegates in behalf of business interests in Boston. He said that the whole-hearted and effective work that the association has done and is now doing for improvements in the Cape Cod Canal is a service to the whole nation. He also said that it was only one of the activities of the organization.

The progress of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association was traced by Mr. J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, president of the organization. He urged the convention to consider favorably the need for completion of the "missing link" of the Atlantic and inland coastal canal system, the 31-mile stretch across the State of New Jersey from the upper Delaware River to New York Bay, which is now being surveyed for a 25-foot depth.

New England and New York State were urged to act in unison on their waterways and transportation problems and oppose "foreign lobbying" at Washington against the American merchant marine by Mr. Cornelius F. Burns, Mayor of Troy, N. Y., in an address to the "get together" meeting of delegates last evening.

Regarding rail differentials, Mr. Burns said that Chicago shippers are given uniform blanket rates on all commodities and classes to all ports on the Pacific, Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

"This is laid down as the adopted policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission," he continued. "When we refer to the North Atlantic ports, discrimination begins and the fixed policy of the commission is ignored. In place of such a policy, we have a differential rate which penalizes New York and Boston in favor of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and New Orleans, on all business between these ports and Chicago.

"The thoroughly advertised and well-financed agitation for construction of a canal system along the St. Lawrence River by the Government of the United States is one that is distinctly unpatriotic in its purpose and commercially injurious to American interests in general and to New England in particular. The necessity of such a waterway is not apparent."

MILLS' HEAD SEEKS TO PREVENT STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 6—Mr. Franklin D. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, is conferring with representatives of various departments of his mills, seeking through arbitration to prevent a strike over announced wage cuts. These conferences are expected to continue all day.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP)—With approximately 10,000 textile workers already on strike, protesting an announced wage cut of 10 per cent, the officials of the Pacific Mills declared that at noon today the worsted division of that plant would close, affecting nearly 3000 employees.

The walkouts began yesterday in the Wood and Ayer mills and spread today to the Washington mill and the Shawsheen mill at Shawsheen Village, near here. Although a citizens' committee has been working for several days to adjust the differences, the mill officials announced the wage cut was necessary if the local mills were to remain in competition with others which pay lower wages. Miss Edith Berkman, organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union, a Communist organization, has been active among the workers, but no disturbances were reported.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate north to east winds.

Maine and Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler in west portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight except in extreme north portions.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds over the south portion and northwest to fresh northeast over the north portion and mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	74	Montreal	50	72
Bismarck	42	70	Nantucket	66	70
Boston	67	84	New Orleans	76	84
Buffalo	56	70	New York	68	82
Calgary	32	..	Norfolk, Va.	68	82
Charleston	72	82	North Platte	54	84
Chicago	64	68	Philadelphia	70	84
Cincinnati	62	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	66	96
Denver	52	78	Pittsburgh	66	80
Eastport, Me.	56	62	Portland, Me.	64	70
Hatteras	72	84	Raleigh	70	86
Helena, Mont.	42	62	St. Louis	68	82
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Paul	58	68
7 p.m. Oct. 5	78	..	Salt Lake City	54	76
Huron, S. D.	52	80	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	74	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	44	70
Kansas City	70	82	Seattle	44	58
Key West	82	86	Tampa	70	88
Los Angeles	60	80	Washington	64	84
Memphis	74	86	Wichita, Kan.	70	88
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	40	70

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 6. B—Maximum Oct. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 8:20 p. m., Wednesday 7:07 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:49 p. m.

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BOSTON

Industrialists Discuss Research In Boston Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

oportunity to gain an insight into the part the Technology plays in coöperating in industrial research by visits to the department of naval architecture, laboratory of soil mechanics, textile laboratory and the department of electrical engineering.

The visiting executives were guests of the institute at a luncheon in Walker Memorial, after which the group separated. Part of the delegation went to the laboratories of Arthur D. Little, Inc., and the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, both of which are in Cambridge. Others went to Boston to visit the laboratory of the Thompson & Lichtner Company, Inc., following an inspection of the Boston Concrete Corporation plant in Cambridge.

The party leaves by special train late today for the Eastman Kodak Company laboratory in Rochester, N. Y. Other places to be covered in the Research Council's tour include the Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich.; Nela Park Lighting Institute of the General Electric Company in Cleveland, Ohio; Basic Science Research Laboratory; Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburgh.

RELIEF GROUPS PLAN TO RAISE $9,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—A joint campaign will be undertaken by three relief groups of this city to raise the sum of $9,000,000 for welfare and unemployment relief work, it was announced Sunday. The campaign will be launched on Nov. 9 by the Welfare Federation, the Federation of Jewish Charities and the Committee for Unemployment Relief and will be the first such drive in which the two federations have concurred.

Basing the amounts needed by the three organizations on the sums they spent, respectively, last year, the goal of $9,000,000 is set as a minimum amount needed. At the same time it is expected that further appropriations of the city and state will bring the total figure for welfare work up to $15,000,000.

Film Advances Outlined at Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 6—Motion pictures with depth so that figures appear to stand out as in old-fashioned stereopticon views are theoretically possible, according to Dr. Herbery E. Ives of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Dr. Ives spoke before the annual convention of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers today at the New Ocean House.

He said successful tests have been made of stereoscopic still pictures, although relief projection of motion pictures is yet in the theoretical stage, awaiting development of the necessary projecting apparatus and screen.

Motion picture projection without a shutter and with the film moving continuously through the projector was also described at today's session by Mr. H. E. Edgerton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At elections held yesterday, Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith was chosen president of the society. Other officers elected included: Mr. E. J. Stonable, vice-president, and Mr. J. H. Kurlander, secretary.

WORK COMMENCES ON COLBY LOCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 6—Work on the Mayflower Hill site of Colby College has been started with about 30 men, beginning the construction of one of the new campus roads and clearing off the orchard on the location of the new buildings.

The sum of $15,000 will be spent on this preliminary work this fall, the money being given by the Colby class of 1880, in order to relieve the unemployment situation. Further work on the Mayflower Hill site includes the building of a $10,000 road by the city and the construction of a railroad underpass, at an estimated cost of $20,000.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Marvin Pope, Washington, D. C.
Nathan Champlin, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. Caroline K. White, Baltimore, Md.
Paul Stadler, Washington, D. C.
Miss Maud Arnold, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Delia A. Nicholson, Columbia, S. C.
Miss Lenora Ginghu, New York, N. Y.
F. H. Dervoe, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Verna Haworth Martin, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Christine B. McConnell, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. Winifred Black, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Miss R. Lock, Oxford, Eng.
Mrs. M. Ella Fellowes, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Walter T. Black, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Mary E. Arnold, Plainfield, N. J.
Thomas H. Arnold, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. John Edward Dix, Dunellen, N. J.
Charlotte R. Wrisley, Springfield, Mass.
Eleanor Chenery, Portland, Maine.
Mary Helene Conant, San Francisco, Calif.
Emma S. Glines, Arlington, Mass.
Marjorie L. Stevens, Passaic, N. J.
Verronika B. Pence, Philadelphia, Penna.
H. S. Pence, Philadelphia, Penna.
Frances McG. Anderson, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. Anne Hatherell, Racine, Wis.
Byron I. Hatherell, Racine, Wis.
Edmund B. Spangler, Elkins Park, Penna.
Charles T. Moyer, Erie, Penna.
Robert Law Moore, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. E. H. Hill, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. J. E. Eldredge, South Windsor, Conn.
J. E. Eldredge, South Windsor, Conn.
Mrs. Alice M. Dunkirk, Union Grove, Wis.
Mrs. Phoebe Simmons, Racine, Wis.
G. Dale Simmons, Racine, Wis.
Mrs. Muriel Knight Stadler, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Harriet Smith, Wilmington, Del.
Mrs. Clara M. Peebles, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Mrs. Mildred Mary Combs, New York, N. Y.
Leslie Harris, St. Louis, Mo.
Fenwick T. Cameron, Walden, N. Y.
Mrs. R. P. Cameron, Walden, N. Y.
Miss Anna Billings Gallup, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Leanora A. Taft, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Kate S. Reid, Bedford, Ohio.
Miss Georgia E. Miller, New York, N. Y.
Mary D. Murray, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. May Collins, Queens Village, N. Y.
Mrs. Evangeline Peppin, Roanoke, Va.
Miss Georgien Hill Brown, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. S. F. Rahter, Harrisburg, Penna.
Donald S. Hertzog, Shamokin, Penna.
M. L. Williamson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Althea H. Andrew, Ponkapog, Mass.
Mrs. Irene M. Busleby, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. A. B. McMunn, New York, N. Y.
Miss Julia B. Broughton, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Olive A. DeCamp, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Wilma M. Robertson, St. Petersburg, Fla.
C. Ray Hansen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Myrtle Smith Hazeldine, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Pearl M. Troutman, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. Troutman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mae Erafeld, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Gertrude W. Thompson, Washington, D. C.
Emery J. Thompson, Washington, D. C.
John M. Roper, Washington, D. C.

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REPORTS VARY ON SITUATION IN MANCHURIA

Chinese Insist Only Impartial Survey on Spot Will Divulge the Truth

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 6—Japanese Government informed the League of Nations today of the further withdrawal of troops from key towns in Manchuria but at the same time painted a black picture of brigandage and civil strife which is apparently to be used as an argument for the continuance of limited occupation of Chinese provinces. Representatives of China here, however, countered immediately with the release of telegrams from Manchuria asserting that Japanese still occupy localities far beyond the area which they state to be the utmost limit of penetration.

With these two diametrically opposed allegations confronting it, the League Council's session scheduled for Oct. 14 obviously cannot be canceled, and the Manchurian situation assumes new gravity.

American representatives here were today in closest touch with League officials. As the situation in the Far East gets no better, American coöperation with the League intensifies. The need of the moment is full and impartial information from Manchuria, for the official declarations of both parties confuse rather than clarify the position which the Council must examine.

Time, therefore, is working on the side of the Chinese contention that an impartial investigating commission alone will improve relations. But there is not the slightest indication that the Japanese now are prepared to accept what they interpret as a slight upon their national honor.

Foreigners in Nanking Seek Safety Measure

NANKING, Oct. 6 (AP)—A tense feeling between Japanese and Chinese over the Manchurian situation today led American and British consular authorities to confer with the Japanese Consul-General about measures for the safety of their nationals in the event of a serious outbreak.

American Consul-General Peck and British Consul-General Moss produced newspaper reports that the Shanghai Japanese Chamber of Commerce had demanded positive action by Tokyo to combat the anti-Japanese boycott in effect throughout most of China.

Messrs. Peck and Moss inquired as to what was likely to happen in Nanking. The Japanese Consul-General replied if necessary he would evacuate all Japanese, including the consular staff here, to avoid a possible clash in the Chinese capital.

The anti-Japanese boycott has been described by Japanese officials as the most intensive of its kind in history, amounting to economic war.

Japan to Reinforce Troops at Shanghai

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Japanese Government today announced its determination to send "several hundred" reinforcements to Shanghai to protect its nationals in the face of the possible trouble over the Sino-Japanese situation.

At the same time it was stated that four cruisers, 24 destroyers and one airplane carrier were ready to start for China on short notice in case of emergency.

It was explained that Japanese troops already in Shanghai numbered only 700 and that other nations were maintaining much larger forces than that. France has about 13,800, Great Britain 2300 and the United States 1265.

BANKERS ADVISE PRUDENT BUYING TO HELP TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

view of the banking situation" has been presented to the public by "focusing attention solely on the bank failure figures unrelated to the broader situation of which they are but a part."

Submitted by Mr. R. S. Hecht, president of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Company, New Orleans, chairman of the commission, the report states that "the facts regarding bank failures are that while about 4 per cent of the banks as to numbers were permanently or temporarily closed in the first eight months of the year, some 96 per cent were not involved, and, furthermore, that only 1.2 per cent of the deposits were tied up, which means that almost 99 per cent were not affected."

Following the discussion of the railway situation yesterday before the savings bank division, Mr. Farman R. Dick of New York proposed that a national council of 10 members be set up to correct faults in the railway structure with a view to preserving private operation and protecting the credit of the roads.

The council, he suggested, should be composed of three members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, three representatives of the railroads, the chairman of the committees on interstate commerce of both the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Dick credited Mr. Grenville Clark counsel for the savings bank group interested in the railroad situation, with the thought.

Mr. Richard H. Grant, vice-president of General Motors Corporation declared that his company would employ as many, if not more, men during November and December of this year and January and February of 1932 as have been employed in the last eight months.

Mr. Grant also forecast that the automobile industry generally in the first six months of 1932 would show a decided improvement over the first half of 1931. The forecast, he said, was based on statistical research, and not on mere optimistic hopes.

Women's Wages Called Inadequate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Earnings too low for adequate living were reported for the great majority of 107,000 women whose year's wages have been studied by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

In seven of the 13 states surveyed more than one-fifth of the women were reported as receiving less than $500 a year. Of the approximately 8400 women in manufacturing whose year's earnings were reported, 14.5 per cent, slightly more than one in seven, received less than $500 for the year and only 13.2 per cent earned as much as $1000.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon, author of the bureau's bulletin just issued on the subject, stresses the fact that the true test of adequacy of a woman's earnings must be based on her year's income from a job, not on weekly wages. Practically every industry, she points out, suffers a considerable variation in earnings from week to week because of unemployment, slack work, shutdowns, holidays, etc.

Comparing wages in various types of work the bulletin shows that the highest year's earnings were more commonly found in the general mercantile group. In every state studied but one, the lowest median of all was found to be that of the 5-and-10-cent stores in which the medians of a year's earnings were the equivalent of from $8.29 to $12.83 a week.

GASOLINE TAX URGED FOR FARM ROAD USE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 6—Rural sentiment for the use of gasoline tax receipts for the proposed farm-to-market system of hard roads has been outstanding among suggestions to the legislative committee investigating the problem of all 14 hearings held up-State, according to state Senator Henry I. Patrie, chairman of the committee, in an interview here last week.

The opinion of farmer spokesmen has been that farm real estate already is overburdened and that the towns cannot afford to pay for this improvement. Support, however, has been general for the proposal that the power to expend the money in replacing dirt roads should repose in the town boards rather than the county or State.

PANAMA CABINET RESIGNS

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 6 (AP)—The entire Cabinet resigned yesterday as a result of the deadlock between Francisco Arias, Secretary of Government, and Harmodio Arias, Minister to Washington, both of whom want the administration nomination for the Presidency.

His Master's Voice

RESERVE ACT IS DECLARED OUT OF DATE

Congress to Be Asked to Revise System to Meet Changed Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — Far-reaching changes in the Federal Reserve System will be recommended to Congress at its coming session as a result of lessons learned in the present depression, it is stated here.

In particular, provisions limiting the classes of eligible paper for discount by reserve banks are considered antiquated, due to changed methods of financing enterprises in the last 15 years. Proposals will be made, it is understood, to open up new classes of paper for the reserve discount, with the object of making the entire credit structure more flexible.

At the same time liberalization of credit to agriculture is urged by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. According to announcement here today the committee feels "the banking and credit services available to agriculture are inadequate."

While these two developments point to proposals for altering the country's banking system, by Mr. John W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, will renew recommendations for a third amendment of the national banking laws to authorize establishment of regional branch banks.

Foregoing proposals for changes in the banking structure will be heard in the Glass subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Banking and Finance, and the House Finance Committee. Hearings will go on simultaneously, it is expected, with general discussions in Congress of the silver question, gold reserves and the currency situation in general.

The Treasury's attitude on eligible paper was made known in connection with the recommendation yesterday by the governors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that the Reserve Board "liberalize" its credit. The Treasury holds that legislative changes in the Reserve Act are needed to carry the full degree of "liberalization" required into effect. In brief, the Treasury holds that the Reserve Board is barred by the law from discounting classes of commercial paper which have come into prominence since the original law was passed. Efforts will be made to change the law, it was indicated here.

When the Reserve System was started business was carried on differently from the present, it is said. Firms borrowed from banks, and their notes made the eligible paper which the Reserve Board could discount. Today, however, big companies do not borrow from banks but issue their own stocks and securities. This produces a type of notes which the Reserve Board cannot handle, although much of it is of an excellent quality.

The question of farm mortgages comes into the picture through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, and Senators Arthur H. Vandenburg (R.) of Michigan. The committee of the chamber after declaring present farm credit facilities inadequate, adds that "operations on the New York and other stock exchanges are having a most depressing effect on the price of agricultural products and agricultural credit."

PUBLIC JOB AWARDS SHOW GAIN FOR WEEK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Public and semipublic contract awards amounting to $36,136,000 and covering 484 projects were reported last week to President Hoover's relief organization.

This compares with $28,019,000 worth of awards the preceding week. The total of awards reported since Dec. 1, 1930, was given today as $2,517,699,000.

CALLS FOR BANK REPORT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The comptroller of the currency issued a call today for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Tuesday, Sept. 29.

STATE OPTION PLAN OUTLINED FOR DEMOCRATS

Shouse Also Cites Tariff Cut in Tentative Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—A tentative program for the Democratic Party, including state liquor option, tariff reduction, international coöperation and compulsory state unemployment insurance, was outlined here last night in a radio address by Mr. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee.

The address coincided with speculation over the successor to Senator Dwight W. Morrow (R.), of New Jersey, who passed on yesterday. The political reaction was that a vice-presidential possibility on the Hoover ticket in the coming election has been eliminated and that very likely it has laid the way for election of a Democratic senator from New Jersey in November, 1932, after expiration of the interim appointment of a Republican, expected to be named by Governor Morgan F. Larson (R.).

Senator Morrow has been one of the most intimate financial and international advisers of the Administration, and only last week was closeted seven hours with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in a discussion supposed to involve coming fiscal parleys with M. Pierre Laval, Premier of France.

Proposals for a possible Democratic program in the Shouse speech included the following: Passage of the Wagner employment relief bills; unemployment insurance by industries, made compulsory by the states; reduction of tariff walls; abandonment of isolation in international relations; submission of prohibition to separate states; ban on the return of the saloon; amendment of Volstead Act to permit beer and wine.

Mr. Shouse made his speech under auspices of the National Student Federation. On the dry law he said, "Because of the conditions that have grown up since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment I feel the Eighteenth Amendment must give way to some other plan." He proposed return to a system of "states' rights."

Mrs. Clem Shaver, wife of the former chairman of the Democratic committee, incidentally today berated the Democratic National Committee for putting out antiprohibition propaganda from its headquarters. Last week the committee issued a statement by Senator Royal C. Copeland (D.), of New York, declaring that bootleg liquor is undermining the health of the country.

"By what authority does the Democratic National Committee seek through its publicity department to use you or the gentlemen from Georgia and Tennessee as their spokesmen to bring about a change in the Eighteenth Amendment?" Mrs. Shaver asked Senator Copeland in a letter. "We Democratic women," she added, "know it is not the province of the National Democratic Committee to stir up trouble in the party, keeping the Democrats divided instead of trying to unite them. There is no honor in this fight for booze."

HAWKS MAKES NEW RECORD

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Capt. Frank Hawks flew to Floyd Bennett Airport, Brooklyn, from Chicago yesterday in 3 hours and 20 minutes, or 26 minutes less than a record he established recently over that distance.

Rich Relics in Ruins, Millennium Old, Found Under Knaresborough Castle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNARESBOROUGH, Eng.—Excavations by the Yorkshire Archæological Society recently in the yard of the ancient Knaresborough Castle have revealed some 14 hearths and furnaces beneath the floor. These are held to have been used for smelting of lead ore and were of earlier date than the building.

From the ground level upward the castle is in the fourteenth century style of architecture, but it is known to have been founded about the year 1070, so that the discovery of remains of an older castle underlying the present one was not unexpected. Exploration pits disclosed quite a large quantity of pottery of designs unlike any previously found and also some bone pins, a bone comb ornamented with little circlets, two small horseshoes with the nails, a harness buckle and a copper handle overlaid with gold.

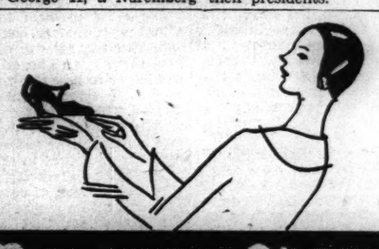
Near the "curtain wall" of the tower known as the White Lady Tower were found a number of objects of very mixed dates. These included an iron arrowhead of the Agincourt period (A. D. 1415), a flint arrowhead, an Isaac Newton farthing, a three-shilling bank token of George III and a lead token of the same reign, 11 George III halfpennies, a silver twopenny piece, a halfpenny of George II, a Nuremberg token of Queen Mary Tudor, two small copper rings, a bronze thimble, a piece of flintlock musket, a piece of armor and quantities of nails, glass, tiles and bone. Other remains were found dating from the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

It has long been known that there was a deep well in the castle grounds and this has been accidentally found. It had been entirely filled up with blocks of masonry.

It was in the year 1317 that John de Lilleburn had to surrender the castle which he was holding for the Duke of Lancaster, but before leaving he managed to destroy all records of the liberties and privileges of the town of Knaresborough. When an inquisition was held in 1368 to ascertain these, the jurors found that the burgesses "held all the soil of their borough yielding 7s. 4d. yearly and doing suit at the King's court."

BANKERS TO MEET IN PERU

GUAYQUIL, Ecuador, Oct. 6 (AP)—The central banks of Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Chile were negotiating yesterday for a meeting to be held at Lima to consider common economic problems. The banks will be represented by their presidents.



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Birmingham—The French Bootery.
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Gadsden—Vance Shoe Company.
Mobile—John J. Damrich.
Montgomery—Bullock Shoe Company.
Selma—Bowell's Shoe Store.

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport—Meigs & Co.
Danbury—Lane's.
Hartford—W. G. Simmons Corporation.
Meriden—Brown's Boot Shop.
New Haven—Edw. Malley Company.
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son.

DELAWARE
Seaford—M. J. Cox & Co.
Wilmington—Nelson Shoe Company.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Woodward & Lothrop, corner 11th and F Streets N. W.

FLORIDA
Bradenton — Montgomery-Roberts Company.
Lakeland—Benford's Bootery.
Miami—John Sewell & Bro.
St. Petersburg—W. L. Tillinghast.

GEORGIA
Albany — McLaughlin-Jones Shoe Company, Inc.
Atlanta—Rich's, Inc., Queen Quality Shoe Dept.
Augusta—Saxon-Cullum Shoe Company.
Columbus—Miller-Taylor Shoe Company.
Macon—Macon Shoe Company.
Savannah—Globe Shoe Company.
Valdosta—W. M. Oliver & Co.
Waycross—Churchwell.

MAINE
Augusta—Quality Shoe Store.
Bangor—John Conners Shoe Company.
Lewiston—Morrell & Prince.
Portland—Miller, care Eastman Bros. & Bancroft.
Skowhegan—Jerry Cole.
Waterville—The Gallert Shoe Store.

MARYLAND
Baltimore—Hutzler Bros.

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston—R. H. White Company.
Brockton—Allen's Shoe Store.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, Inc.
Lawrence—Geo. Lord & Son.
Pittsfield—England Bros.
Worcester—Heywood Shoe Store.

NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City—"Figo," corner Virginia and Pacific Avenues.
Atlantic City—"Figo," 1913 Boardwalk.
Bayonne—Hudson Shoe Company (I. Greenberger).
Clifton—A. Bafone.
East Orange—Junior Vogue Shoe Store.
Elizabeth—Levy Bros.
Hackensack—Urdang's Shoe Store.
Morristown—M. Epstein.
Passaic—M. Broder, 22 Lexington Avenue.
Perth Amboy—Junior Vogue Shoe Store.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale, Inc.
Ridgefield Park—Model Shoe Shop, 208 Main Street.
Trenton—Allen's Boot Shop.
Union City—Taft's Overland Shoe Company.
Vineland—B. Melleis & Son, Boston Shoe Store.

NEW YORK
Albany—Burgess Juvenile Shoe Shop.
Auburn—Dusenbury's.
Binghamton—Kelsey Shoe Shop.
Brooklyn—Abraham & Straus, 422 Fulton Street.
Brooklyn—Alben Shoe Shop, 4715 13th Avenue.
Brooklyn—Benjamin Shoe Shop, 1613 Pitkin Avenue.
Brooklyn—Berlin Shoe Shop, 829 Nostrand Avenue.
Brooklyn—Chas. Gordon, 1589 Flatbush Avenue.
Brooklyn—Guarantee Shoe Shop, 178 Fifth Avenue.
Brooklyn—D. Felsyger, 1214 Kings Highway.
Brooklyn—Ummann, Inc., 1525 Broadway.
Buffalo—The Matrix Boot Shop, 249 Delaware Avenue.
Canandaigua—Davidson & Son.
Geneva—Cosniff Shoe Company.
Hudson—Taylor & Dinehart.
Jamestown—C. J. Anderson.
Lake Placid—Lester M. Castle.
Middletown—Frank A. Monaghan.
Mt. Vernon—Yorke Shoe Store (L. A. Grossman).
Newburgh—John Schoonmaker & Son, Inc.
New York City—Harmann Shoe Company, 153 E. 42nd Street.
New York City—Bloomingdale's, 59th Street and Lexington Avenue.
New York City—M. Braverman & Sons, Inc., 1250 3rd Ave.
New York City—Cammeyer, Fifth Avenue at 32th Street.
New York City—Hirn & Levin, 29 East 125th Street.
New York City—Junior Vogue Shoe Store, 1382 Broadway.
New York City—Junior Vogue Shoe Store, 2542 Broadway.
New York City—Kramer's Shoe Shop, 2213 Broadway.
New York City—Kramer's Shoe Shop, 2582 Broadway.
New York City—M. Katz, 466-468 Sixth Avenue.
New York City—N. Ostrow, 778 E. Tremont Avenue.
Long Island
Far Rockaway—A. L. Nehenzahl.
Jamaica—Green Bros., 165-22 Jamaica Avenue.
Richmond Hill—Max Goldschlar, 119-11 Liberty Ave.
Rockville Center—J. and E. Lutz, 10 N. Village Avenue.
Queens Village—Sol Roseman, 215-19 Jamaica Avenue.
New Rochelle—Kramer's Shoe Shop, 575 Main Street.
Niagara Falls—John Flynn & Son.
North Tonawanda—Fred W. Fick.
Oudensburg—Burke Bros.
Olean—Hannifan & Maroney.
Oneida—Horne's Shoe Store.
Port Chester—Rozowsky's Shoe Shop.
Potsdam—Sullivan Shoe Store.
Poughkeepsie—Lockey, Platt & Co.
Rochester—S. Forman Company.
Saratoga Springs—Moore's Bootery.
Schenectady—H. S. Barney & Co.
Syracuse—W. I. Addis Company.
Troy—Quackenbush & Co.
Utica—C. Sautter's Sons.
Watertown—E. P. Elliharp.
White Plains—W. J. White.

NORTH CAROLINA
Charlotte—Belk Bros.
Durham—Dickey-Foster-Wynne Company.
Fayetteville—Jennings Shoe Store.
Gastonia—Matthews-Belk Co.
New Bern—Jones-Ives Shoe Store, Inc.
Raleigh—Roscor-Griffin Shoe Company.
Rocky Mount—Roscoe Griffin Shoe Company.
Wilson—Roscoe Griffin Shoe Company.
Winston-Salem—Belcher-Forlaw Company.

PENNSYLVANIA
Allentown—H. Leh & Co.
Altoona—A. Simon & Co.
Carlisle—H. T. Herman.
Chester—Moyer's Shoe Store.
Connellsville—Hooper & Long.
Erie—Trost & Lacey.
Harrisburg—A. M. Miller.
Hazleton—Lauderbach & Co.
Jeannette—Taylor's.
Johnstown—Penn-Traffic Company.
Lancaster—Wilbur & Martin Company.
Lebanon—Arnold's Boot Shop.
Lewistown—Dandyline Shoe Store.
McKeesport—The Kay Company.
Meadville—Peter Miller's Son.
Middletown—20th Century Shoe Company.
New Castle—Davis Shoe Company.
Pen Argyle—A. D. Frey.
Philadelphia—H. Barish, Quality Shoe Shop, 2658 Germantown Avenue.
Philadelphia—Foot Ease Shop, 1709 Chestnut Street.
Philadelphia—Gimbel Brothers.
Philadelphia—Lindeman's, 2232-34 North Front Street.
Philadelphia—Max Rubin, 6107 Ridge Avenue.
Philadelphia—Geo. Schwinn, 6th and Susquehanna Avenue.
Philadelphia—Warshawsky's, 7th and McKean Streets.
Pittsburgh—Kaufmann's (The Big Store).
Pittsburgh—P. Ladowski & Son, Penn and Frankstown Avenues.
Pittston—Evans Bros.
Pottsville—Peacock Bootery.
Reading—Pomeroy's.
Scranton—W. A. Gownley.
Sharon—Davis Shoe Company.
Sunbury—Shoe Craft Shoe Store.
Uniontown—Campbell-Hathaway Co.
Warren—Metzger Wright Company.
West Chester—C. O. Hoffman.
Wilkes-Barre—Pomeroy's.
York—Edw. Keinsberg.

RHODE ISLAND
Providence—F. E. Ballou Company.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia—Saxon-Cullum Shoe Company.
Greenville—Fatton, Tilman & Bruce.
Rock Hill—A. Friedheim & Bro.
Spartanburg—Wright-Scruggs Shoe Company.

VIRGINIA
Charlottesville—J. N. Waddell Shoe Co., Inc.
Danville—Belk-Leggett Company.
Lynchburg—C. M. Herring, Inc., 1029 Miller's.
Norfolk—Smith-Ballance-Nunn, Inc.
Richmond—F. W. Bohncy Company.
Roanoke—Peanut-Childress Shoe Company.

WEST VIRGINIA
Bluefield—Bluefield Shoe Company.
Charleston—May Shoe Company.
Fairmont—J. M. Hartley & Sons Company.
Huntington—Anderson-Newcomb Company.
Morgantown—The Fashionable Shoe Store.
Wheeling—Stoke & Thomas.

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[EMERSON]

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COLUMBIA PLANS UNIQUE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

Graduates to Possess Clear Understanding of the Workaday World

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Announcement of the opening of a new type of teacher training institution in September, 1932, was made at Teachers' College, Columbia University, here recently. It will be called the Demonstration and Experimental Teachers' College and will adopt new methods in the selection and training of young men and women who are to become teachers in nursery, elementary and secondary schools.

While preparing these young people for teaching positions, the new institution, which will grant bachelor of science and master's degrees, will operate also as a demonstration college in which graduate students in Teachers' College may improve methods of teacher training.

Dr. Thomas Alexander, professor of education in Teachers' College, will act as provisional director of the new institution. In an interview recently, he stressed the need of "creative teachers—teachers who can call forth from their students that same creative quality of leadership." He declared that mediocrity was "the curse of the teaching profession today."

The plans for the new college will restrict each freshman class to 100 students. Probably one of the newest phases in the plans is the added provision that 50 women will be accepted for the class while the other 50 must be men.

"Teaching problems today need all the abilities and originality that a trained and able man can bring to them," Dr. Alexander said. "By increasing the height of the teaching standards, we will attract men willing and able to share in the profession which will yield in precedence to none."

The college will operate as an undergraduate unit at the college level. Students admitted to the college will be graduates of exceptional records in their secondary schools. They will take a five-year course in teaching and teacher training methods, with several deviations from the normal teachers' training.

Each student will be required to pass at least one year abroad before receiving his degree and must have a year's industrial employment. Extracurricular work in social service also will be required. Jobs in different industries will be obtained for the students by the school, which will also provide the opportunities for social service.

"We believe there are many qualifications for a teacher other than scholarly brilliance, and so no marks will be given in the different courses," Dr. Alexander said. "Determination of an applicant's fitness for a degree will be decided by observation of the person in actual teaching practice while he is undergoing his training."

Because problems of the future teacher will center about the child, the central core of the curriculum will deal with child nature and development, and the students in training will have intimate contact, under careful guidance, with the children in laboratory schools of Teachers' College and other institutions.

Cost of attendance at the college probably will not exceed $1000 a year. It is hoped that a number of scholarships may become available for unusually promising young men and women who wish to prepare for the teaching profession and who cannot meet tuition costs.

Students in the new college will at first be housed in present dormitories of Teachers' College and will utilize existing classrooms and laboratories. It is hoped that eventually new buildings will be erected to house the college.

Effort will be made to utilize to the utmost the opportunity which New York City provides as a rich cultural center. Moreover, the social life of the students will comprise an important factor of their training program.

ELECTION DATE IN BRITAIN IS SET FOR OCT. 27

(Continued from Page 1)

to what measures should be adopted. The main division is between those who hold with the national Government that economy is essential, and the Labor Party which continues to believe that the policy of free expenditure which preceded the financial collapse is still the right one to pursue.

Therefore no comparison has been possible and the country is thus divided into two camps. On the one hand Conservatives and Liberals and a certain number of Socialists are agreed upon the main lines of a financial policy demanding economic sacrifices from all classes, not excluding that large number of persons who are in receipt of state aid. The national Government is based upon this agreement.

The chief problem to be solved after that of finance, concerns restoration of the balance of trade and here there is an abrupt cleavage of opinion as to how the present heavy excess of imports should be redressed. This presents undoubtedly a serious difficulty for the future. It also handicaps the national Government in its appeal to the electorate since Labor suffers from no corresponding division of counsels and is prepared with a program based upon the proposition that increases in wages and doles are desirable, not only from the viewpoint of the recipients but as stimulating trade.

Mr. Lloyd George sees so much objection to an election on this account, and also because of the unsettling effect it may have upon world opinion during the coming critical weeks, that he has refused to associate himself with the Cabinet's decision. On the other hand, the case for confirming the Government's position by the vote of the electorate as a whole is so strong that satisfaction at the decision reached is general today in Conservative circles, and in that group of Liberals which has separated from Mr. Lloyd George's leadership in order to support Mr. MacDonald.

An endeavor is being made by Conservative headquarters to reduce cross voting in constituencies to a minimum. As candidates, however, are selected by local and not by central party associations this cannot be prevented altogether.

Nature Serves Custard in Fruit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Fruit of the "believe it or not" variety, vouched for by representatives of the State of Florida, is to be exhibited at Chicago's 1933 Century of Progress exposition, the World's Fair says.

"We intend to show the world the carissa, a heart-shaped red apple with a custard filling; a new citrus fruit that is four times as sour as a lemon and grapefruit." This is the promise of State Senator W. C. Hodges of Tallahassee, active chairman of the Florida World's Fair Commission.

And that is not all that is going to be exhibited by Florida. Limequats produced from limes and kumquats, and the tangello, a cross between the tangerine and the grapefruit are among the other Florida fruits developed by Mr. Lue Gin Gong, the Chinese Burbank.

Communism Past Its Peak In Britain, Subdued in Egypt, Negligible in South Africa

Influence in England Has Waned Steadily Since 1926 Strike—Cairo Denies 'Red' Students Citizenship—Africa Offers Barren Field

WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD
Seventh of fifteen articles

GREAT BRITAIN, EGYPT AND SOUTH AFRICA

Five years ago the strength of the Communist Party in Great Britain was four times greater than it is today.

Communism in Great Britain reached its peak in the months following the general strike of 1926. Since then it has steadily lost influence. Reasons given for this are partly that its propaganda offends when it seeks to persuade and partly that the program of British Communism is purely destructive.

In Egypt, the Government curbs Communism by depriving young Egyptians of their nationality if they go to study in Moscow. In South Africa Communism is reported as negligible.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The membership of the Communist Party of Great Britain has shown a progressive decline from 10,730 claimed in 1926, the year of the general strike and the coal stoppage, to 2711 in the spring of the present year.

But it is obvious that the number of Communists is greater than the number of acknowledged members of the party. Attention is constantly drawn by its agents to the fact that old members are apt to fall out as quickly as new recruits are drawn in. This is not always due to wavering of conviction. It is as often due to wavering in courage.

The Communist is always at odds with his peaceable neighbors. It is his tiring duty to be ceaselessly fomenting strife. He gets no mercy from his colleagues if he flags, and the tasks imposed upon him are apt at any time to bring him into conflict with the law. No wonder that a majority of those who have been persuaded into membership soon throw off the yoke. But it does not follow that they abandon the creed.

Communism gained its greatest hold in Britain between 1919 and 1926. It set itself the task of capturing the two elements in the labor movement—the industrial element, represented by the Trade Union Congress, and the political element, represented by the Labor Party; and there was a short period in which it looked as if it might succeed.

Its headquarters were in London, but its most successful activities were among the mining communities of Scotland and South Wales, and the northeastern counties of England. It had members within the trades unions who spread their propaganda and preached the doctrine of "direct action." Others turned their attention to soldiers and sailors, and disseminated seditious literature.

They worked also among the unemployed, and from time to time organized processions. Women members endeavored to gain adherents among "housewives." From 1920 to 1924 many trade union leaders and Labor members of Parliament who were not members of the Communist Party were in the closest sympathy with it, and hoped for a future union of the Socialists of Great Britain with those of Russia.

When the first Labor Government came into power for a short period in 1924 it found itself quickly discredited in the eyes of the nation by its supposed subservience to Russia and to Communist influences. The politicians learned the lesson. Late in 1924 the Labor Party Conference passed a resolution excluding Communists from their party organizations; and in the next year this resolution was reaffirmed.

But the Trade Union Congress took another line. In 1925 it gave an enthusiastic hearing to Comrade Harry Pollitt and his brother Communists. It decided to open negotiations for coöperation between the British and Russian trades unions.

In the talk which governed that conference the unions were spoken of as fighting machines, capable of a program of aggressive industrial action which could be directed not only against employers but against the Government of the day.

The logical issue was the abortive general strike of 1926. That was the high-water mark of Communist influence in Great Britain. Its swift and complete failure proved that the British people, including the vast majority of the working classes were utterly out of sympathy with the revolutionary method. They had no relish for the class war, no inclination for a dramatic rupture with the past.

From that time onward Russian propaganda was discredited among them. The Trade Union Congress of 1927 turned right round, and not only denounced the policy of violence, but voted for a conference with employers to promote economic coöperation. At the same time it broke off the negotiations with the Russian trade unions, and expressed its resentment at the dictatorial tone of Mr. Tomsky, the Russian who had been invited to attend as a fraternal delegate.

During the last four years Communism has been a declining force in Great Britain. In the General Election of 1929 the only avowed Communist in the House of Commons, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, lost his seat, and the total Communist vote in the country was only 50,000.

The party was losing ground all the time during the period of power of the Labor Government. This is due partly to the fact that it has now concentrated its attack on the British Labor Party, which is supported with amazing loyalty by the organized working classes; and partly to the fact that the British Socialist movement is pursuing a distinctive line of its own. British Socialism during the last two years has made no effort to destroy Capitalism. It aims at using Capitalism.

Communism in Britain today, with its paid agents and its 2000 odd members, is the spearhead of discontent. Wherever there is disgruntlement—in the mines, in the dockyards, among the unemployed—there its agents are to be found whispering violence to those who are most easily tempted. The Daily Worker and Young Worker are put into the hands of likely listeners.

"Get talking right now to the lads and girls in your factory and mill, sports or social club, Scout troops, coöperative circle, etc."—that is the order given to zealous members.

"I see new and favorable signs for the attack in the remarkable growth during 1929 of the number of days lost in industrial disputes—from 1,400,000 in 1928 to 8,081,000 in 1929," declared Comrade Pollitt as chairman of the eleventh Communist Party Congress in December, 1929. The success of the Communist movement was to be judged by the extent to which it had reduced British industry to a standstill.

Members of the British Communist Party are a "missionary force" whose task was to carry out the "new line" policy of the Communist International. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues in the Labor Government were denounced as "Social Fascists." All "Rights" and all "conciliatory sections" have been ruthlessly expelled from the Communist ranks. It is a war of destruction against Capitalism, against "Reformism," against all attempts to coöperate with the bourgeoisie. "The mass struggle advances inevitably to revolutionary issues."

The propaganda in Britain is not well directed. It is based on a misapprehension of the British character. Uncompromising in its militancy, abusive in its tone, it offends where it seeks to persuade. Those who might be attracted by its constructive proposals are disgusted by the extravagance of its criticism.

Communism is too conspicuously an obtrusive foreign influence. But wherever and whenever discontent is acute it wins temporary adherents. Its recent propaganda has helped, not its own cause, but that of the extremer elements within the British Socialist movement, especially that of the Independent Labor Party.

It is thought likely to receive some accession of strength in the near future because its principal foe, the international financier, has become a special object of the Labor Party's attack. Its influence is never quite negligible, but the results it achieves in Britain are seldom those at which it aims.

Citizen Rights Denied Egyptian Adherents Of Doctrines of Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—A number of young Egyptians are at present in Moscow undergoing training as Communist agitators. The Egyptian Government has a simple way of dealing with them. When it discovers their identity it issues a decree depriving them of Egyptian nationality. It then forbids them to return to the country.

In a decree of Aug. 20, eight former Egyptians were thus dealt with. One of them was Miss Charlotte Rosenthal, a daughter of the man who first introduced Communism to Egypt in 1922.

The prime movers in those early days were two Jews, Mr. Joseph Rosenthal and Mr. Avigdor Weiss. An Egyptian, Hosni el Orabi, was delegated to go to Moscow, and returned to become president of the party. In September, 1922, Mr. Weiss declared at the Congress of the Third Internationale in Moscow that the Egyptian Communist Party numbered 10,000. This may have been true in the years after the World War, when there was considerable discontent in Egypt, but the party is nothing like as strong now.

One reason is that the law of the country is very strict and the spreading of Communist doctrines can be punished by a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment. British and French law, on the other hand, does not inflict any penalties unless disturbances are the result. Egypt is a small country with only about 14,000,000 inhabitants, so that it is easy for the police to keep watch on Communist agents.

Communism in Egypt is almost entirely stimulated from Moscow and there is scarcely any element of native growth. The Islamic religion, which emphasizes the importance of property and family, has had a strong influence on the mass of the people and has been a barrier against the doctrine of equal distribution preached by Communism. It is only in recent years that the bonds of religion have begun to be weakened, as they have in many countries.

Until recently Communist leaders in Egypt were nearly all foreigners, and received instructions direct from the IKKI (Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale, in Moscow). In 1925, 15 Communist leaders, nearly all Jews, were rounded up and deported, most of them without trial, as they were not nationals of states which had the protection of the Capitulations.

In 1927 the Soviet Government began sending Italians, Greeks and other nationals who were protected by Capitulations. As a result of coöperation between the powers it became more difficult for these agents to enter or to remain in Egypt, and the more recent policy has been to attract young Egyptians living out of the country by promises of free passage and board in Russia. Quite a number of young men have left the country and are at this moment being trained in Russia in Communist doctrines.

Growth of Communism In South Africa Not Of Much Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—In spite of alarmist statements which appear from time to time in the newspapers, Communism in South Africa can be regarded as negligible. The organized natives who are often accused of Communist leanings are only a small proportion of the native population and the number of Europeans concerned is not more than a handful.

What is sometimes taken for Communism is the growing tendency of the natives to organize industrially for better conditions. But except in one or two isolated instances, their efforts have been along constitutional lines.

Compared with other countries, South Africa has suffered little from industrial depression. If Bolshevik propaganda has any hope in this country it is in firing the native with revolutionary ideals and a desire to overthrow white domination.

But his own natural instincts are against his becoming a man of direct action. All he asks for is fair treatment, food, clothing, the society of his fellows and—to be left alone.

If the native has these things, the $50,000-$60,000 that Moscow is unofficially reputed to be spending in South Africa is so much money wasted.

TRADE PROPOSES FEDERAL AGENCY TO CURB WASTE

Chambers of Commerce to Vote on Control of Oil, Coal, and Lumber

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Establishment of a federal agency to end overproduction in the oil, coal and lumber industry was the solution to the problem of preserving America's natural resources proposed at the meeting of the directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce just ended here.

A further attack on the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was envisaged in the report to the directors which placed on this act the major responsibility for the chaotic condition of overproduction which now prevails in the three industries, forcing prices below a profitable level and causing untold waste and destruction.

The tribunal ould be authorized to determine whether a condition of overproduction, which was not in the public interest, existed in either the oil, coal or lumber industries. Upon such a finding, the tribunal would be authorized to permit the units of the particular industry to enter into agreements to control the production of its commodity entering into interstate commerce, provided the purpose was to bring production and consumption into reasonable balance, and was not primarily for the purpose of eliminating competition, establishing monopoly, or unduly increasing prices. The industry could enter into the agreement at its option and could terminate it at any time.

Right of Termination

Authority would be vested in the tribunal to terminate the agreement when, in its judgment, the purpose had been accomplished, or if the agreement were being abused.

The report recommending the tribunal was made by the directors' special committee on natural resources and will be referred by the board to the individual chambers of commerce throughout the country for their approval.

Significance is lent to the recommendation by the dramatic campaign waged during the past summer in Oklahoma and Texas to curtail overproduction of oil. Representatives of the oil producing states, in their efforts to set up a system of proration, were constantly frustrated by the Sherman laws.

The committee reported that much has already been accomplished in the natural resource industries along the road to coöperation by the standardization movement, trade associations, and the trade practice conference.

"We believe, however," they declared, "that these measures will not afford direct and immediate means of coping with the critical situation in the oil, coal and lumber industries, nor will they offer a permanent solution. The concerted action necessary is one which can grapple directly with the problem of unlimited wasteful production.

Uncertainty About Law

"The real obstacle to such concerted action is the Sherman Act, and this for two reasons—either actual prohibition by the act, or uncertainty as to whether the act prohibts such concerted action as a practical matter.

"It is necessary to recognize that although the Sherman Act might ultimately be interpreted by the courts as not preventing agreements entered into in good faith, and which have for their main purpose the restoration of a reasonable balance between production and consumption in the natural resource industries, there is, in reality, so much uncertainty about the law, that there is no likelihood of such agreements being entered into at the present time.

"Business is too fearful of public sentiment to run the risk of public disapproval which might follow such action, regardless of its belief in the propriety and legality of such agreements. Moreover, it would take a period of years to determine the legality of such agreements, and it is obvious that prompt action is needed."

SMOKERS BLAMED FOR FIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 6—Tobacco smokers are responsible for 53 per cent of the forest fires in this State, according to a survey by the New York College of Forestry, Syracuse University. It charged that cigarette smokers were chief among the offenders in firing dry woodlands and appealed for measures to cut down the heavy losses by fires in timberlands.

Philadelphia Plans On Fewer Chimneys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—The Philadelphia Electric Company yesterday announced an immediate start upon $4,000,000 of construction in steam heat supply mains and structures, following the recent decision of the Public Service Commission in approving the Electric Company's acquisition of a controlling interest in the Philadelphia Steam Company.

"Fewer smoke stacks in the business districts, purer air and cleaner buildings will be accomplished by the completion of the program," Mr. William H. Taylor, president of the Philadelphia Electric Company said today.

As far as possible estimates and surveys already have been made. The consequence is that the program is, at the moment under way. Just as rapidly as possible we will organize actual construction."

The erection of a 33-story building at 12th and Market Streets, with out a single stack, is cited by Mr. Taylor as showing the trend of modern buildings toward the use of central plant heat.

IRISH INSURANCE FOR EMPLOYMENT PAYS ITS OWN WAY

(Continued from Page 1)

ance basis and fixing a time limit, the Free State has avoided the pitfalls into which England notably has fallen.

With the exceptions of those engaged in agriculture and private domestic service, every employee of 16 years of age and more whose income is less than £250 a year is compulsorily insured against unemployment. The system of collecting the contributions is neither costly nor complicated. Special unemployment insurance stamps, obtainable at any post office, are affixed by the employer to the employee's unemployment book, the amount of the contribution being deducted from wages.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund derives its income from three sources—the contributions of employers, of employees and of the state, in a proportion fixed by act of Parliament. The state's share is three-sevenths of the total paid by the combined contributions of employer and employee, whose weekly rates of payment are on the following scales:

	Employee Per Wk	Employer Per Wk	Wkly Tl
Men	6d	7d	1s 1d
Women	5d	6d	11d
Boys	3d	3½d	6½d
Girls	2½d	3d	5½d

President Cosgrave's Government has not relied solely on its scheme for compulsory insurance to combat unemployment. Poor relief is given to the needy by means of a levy on taxes and a compulsory state scheme of health insurance, and labor exchanges function to find employment for the jobless.

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BEAUTIFICATION OF CONNECTICUT ROADS LAUDED

National Survey Reveals Wide Differences in State Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—One of the most highly developed highway and roadside beautification projects in the United States is to be found in Connecticut, despite the fact that some of the other states inaugurated their programs several years prior to 1926, when Connecticut made its start, according to Mr. John A. MacDonald, Connecticut highway commissioner. This information has been secured from a recently completed survey of roadside development throughout the country.

The survey was taken by Mr. Luther M. Keith, director of roadside development in the Connecticut highway department, acting in the capacity of chairman of the permanent standing committee on roadside development of the American Association of State Highway Officials. Mr. Keith has been director of the State highway department's landscape division since its inception, and is a nationally recognized authority on this work.

The replies to a questionnaire submitted to the highway commissions of the 48 states disclosed, it is reported, the fact that but nine of the states have complete roadside development programs, and that Pennsylvania's program was the only one which approximated that of Connecticut, although the work accomplished there up to date has been considerably less. In addition to the nine states with complete programs and legislation authorizing road development, there are 10 states with partial or limited programs, in two of which such legislation is pending.

Virginia, Rhode Island and Maryland have well-developed plans for beautification work which in time, it is believed, will rival that being done in Connecticut, but in these three states landscaping operations are just beginning.

Massachusetts also has a well-developed program, although it is not an extensive one as yet. A great deal of tree and shrub planting and preservation, chiefly with the objective of protecting the highways from snow, are accomplished in Michigan.

New Jersey's past activities and present plans call for an extensive beautification of particular sections of the highway system, but have not yet been made general to include the entire State.

The Connecticut program embraces the following operations: The carrying on, through the highway department, of a schedule of roadside beautification and development; the planting of shade trees and shrubs; the improvement of waste areas of land for use as highway parks; the establishment of picnic areas and rock gardens; the seeding and planting of rambler roses, wines and sweet fern on embankments; the mowing of roadsides; the resetting of colonial milestones and improving of their locations as well as the maintenance of other landmarks; the conservation of trees and native growth; and the passing of legislation authorizing roadside development, supervision and maintenance of highway shade trees and supervision over public utility pole lines.

COVERT WINS IN NOVA SCOTIA

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 6 (AP)—Mr. William H. Covert of Halifax last night was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, to succeed Mr. Frank Stanfield.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Second in illustrated lecture series, auspices Arnold Arboretum, "Some Aspects of the Mycorhiza Problem," by Dr. M. C. Rayner, main lecture hall, Biological Institute, 8.

Home Club, East Boston: Opening meeting and reception, musical program, clubhouse, 8.

Society of Motion Picture Engineers: Meeting, New Ocean House, Swampscott, through Thursday.

Horticultural Hall: New England Radio Show and Home Appliance Exposition, until 10:30, through Oct. 7.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Pirates of Penzance," 8:15.
Tremont—Stratford Festival Company in "King Lear," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Der Hampelmann" (The Puppet), German film.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Horticultural Hall: Last day, Radio Show and Home Appliance Exposition, 1 to 10:30 p. m.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Modern French Paintings, Miss Adlow, 11.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Parlor. Meeting, Crowell Publishing Company, Parlor.

Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association: Meetings, Parlor D and Georgian Room, Hotel Statler; also, inspection of harbor and piers.

Society of Motion Picture Engineers: Meeting, New Ocean House, Swampscott, through Thursday.

New England Hotel Women's Relief Association: Afternoon meeting and reception, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Women's Italian Club: Installation of officers, Hotel Westminster, afternoon.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "Deeper Waterways," by Mr. J. Hampton Moore, president, Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:15. Luncheon, Women of Rotary Club, Parlor 3, 12:15.

Harvard University: First meeting, Romance Seminary, Sever 19, 3. Reception to foreign students, Phillips Brooks House, 4:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; Exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department, Oct. 1; Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including such artists as Edward Dayes, Paul Munn, John Cosens, Gerten, Twiner, Gotman, Varley, Payne, De Wint, Prout, Cox and John Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, showing the work of such artists as John Marin, Maurice Prandergast, Charles Hopkinson, John Hopper, Preston Dickinson and others. Prints and engravings by such fifteenth and sixteenth century European masters as Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Martin Schongauer, Israhel van Meckenem, Lucas van Lerden, Marcantonio Raimondi, Altdorfer and the Caracci. The exhibit presents a survey of the general development and quality of these periods. Through October.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—General members' exhibition. Through Oct. 10.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Wood carvings, modeling and drawings by the Turris Studio of Cambridge. Through Oct. 10.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Pauline H. Shirer; through Oct. 10. Paintings by Joseph Tepper, through Oct. 10.

Scharvee Studios, 565 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points.

Harvard University: First in illustrated lectures series, auspices Arnold Arboretum, by Dr. M. C. Rayner, Main Lecture Hall, Biological Institute, 5. Seminary of Economics, brief addresses by members of staff, Parlor, Phillips Brooks House, 7:45.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mt. Vernon Street—Exhibit of water colors by Robert Jackson. Through Nov. 10.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

BANK MANAGERS TO MEET

The second New England Bank Management Conference, conducted under the auspices of the New England Council, will be held in Boston at the Hotel Statler on Oct. 16. The conference is to be an open forum discussion of the major problems of bank management.

SOVIET FARMING TURNS TO SKILL OF TECHNICIANS

Change in Agrarian Policy Laid to Inefficiency on Many Holdings

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 6.—The Comissar of Agriculture, Mr. Y. A. Yakovleff, in a speech published today, proclaimed a new agrarian policy. It places more emphasis on technique, extending to agriculture the methods which Mr. Joseph Stalin advocated in the sphere of industrial management in his famous speech last summer in which he declared himself in favor of adequate remuneration to skilled technicians.

Mr. Yakovieff said that during a recent trip through the large state grain farms he was everywhere surprised by the poor way the land was worked and by the ignoring of methods of scentific agriculture.

As measures calculated to remedy this situation he announced the appointment of an agronome, or agricultural director, as assistant director of state farms and machine tractor stations, and the establishment of an agricultural inspecting organization which would have the right to punish those on state and collective farms who worked the land badly.

During 1929 and 1930 agronomes were under the same cloud of suspicion as the engineers and many were arrested on similar charges of participating in anti-Soviet sabotage organizations. Mr. Yakovieff appealed for their collaboration on the same basis as Mr. Stalin and other leaders have invited the collaboration of the engineers, namely that recent developments have made the Soviet policy of establishing large state and collective farms a reality which it is useless further to deny or oppose.

Mr. Yakovieff argued that state-controlled agriculture on a large scale made possible the sweeping application of recent discoveries in agricultural science on a scale and at a speed impossible of attainment under the system of small peasant holdings.

In the background of Mr. Yakovleff's speech lies the fact that Soviet agriculture now faces much the same problems and difficulties as Soviet industry. The last year has brought distinct success in extending planted acreage by setting up huge new state farms and in building new factories.

Theaters

"As You Desire Me"

Plymouth Theater—The Professional Players present as the first play of their second season "As You Desire Me," by Luigi Pirandello, adapted from the Italian by Dmitri Ostrov, staged by Marcel Varnel, settings by Watson Barratt. Beginning Oct. 5, 1931. The cast:

Mojo	Peter Goo Chong
Mop	Doris Lowray
Carl Salter	David Tearle
The Unknown Lady	Judith Anderson
A Young Man	Barry Mahool
Another	Hugh Cairns Jr.
Boffi	Hugh Miller
Lena	Teresa Dale
Salesie	Harold Vinard
Bruno Pieri	Russell Hicks
A Maid	Lizette Amor
Ines	Gertrude Chase
Masperi	Mortimer Weldon
The Demented Lady	Chana Kubert
A Doctor	Anthony Baker
A Nurse	Inez Benson

Pirandello's play presents his characteristic problem of human personality. Is the Unknown Lady Bruno Pieri's wife who 10 years before had been abducted from their villa by German soldiers? Asked to settle the question, the playwright replied: "But I don't know." The reply of the Unknown Lady herself would be, in the author's words: "Right You Are If You Think You Are." Miss Anderson last night seemed to wish to convey that the Unknown Lady actually was Signora Pieri, but chose to give up her position because she found her husband lacking in love for and faith in her.

The version of the play submitted last night differs in several important particulars from that published by Dutton in the translation of Mr. Samuel Putnam, who in a foreword assures the reader of its faithfulness to the original. The Ostrov version makes the first act much more offensive, and as directed and acted this scene became needlessly violent. The heroine, after 10 years of debased living, could not of course have been a pleasant character, but the printed play certainly did not justify her being represented as so revolting as she was made to appear last evening, when she recalled the crapulous heroine of such a melodrama as "Madame X." Nor should Salter have been played in the absurdly melodramatic manner adopted by Mr. Tearle.

Other divergencies from the original version were the representation of the Unknown Lady's arrival at the Pieri villa, and her departure alone at the end.

After Miss Anderson had got past the first act, she gave a subtle interpretation of the struggle of the Unknown, and she made the final decision plausible. She is able to express by the inflections of her voice the nuances of her thought, and her use of gesture and posture is restrained and effective.

Of the supporting cast the best work was done by Mr. Miller as Boffi—a sympathetic and revelatory impersonation. The others achieved, at most, the competence of "road" players. The next offering of the Professional Players will be Channing Pollock's "The House Beautiful," scheduled for Nov. 3.

L. A. S.

"Pirates of Penzance"

Colonial Theater—The Civic Light Opera Company presents "The Pirates of Penzance, or The Slave of Duty," libretto by W. S. Gilbert; music by Arthur Sullivan. Staged by Milton Aborn. The cast:

Richard, a pirate chief	Herbert Waterous
Samuel	Allen Waterous
Frederic	Howard Marsh
Major-General Stanley	Frank Moulan
Edward, sergeant of police	William Danforth
Mabel	Vivian Hart
Kate	Catherine Cale
Edith	Frances Moore
Isabel	Frances Baviello
Ruth	Vera Ross

Heave ho, me hearties, the pirates are in town. To say nothing of the p'licemen. It may not all be according to D'Oyly Carte, but the pirates *look* sufficiently picaresque, and the p'licemen as intrepid as they are supposed to. Sergeant William Danforth led them with appropriate dash, and taking one consideration with another, the policeman's lot was a fairly happy one. The pirate chorus can sing lustily even when their deeds of deering-do are too inconsistently tempered with mercy. We have seen less lumbering pirate kings, but Herbert Waterous has the voice if not entirely the manner. The a cappella section in the first act went off admirably, displaying the splendid training of the chorus.

Vera Ross, with her fine voice and really beautiful face, is unfortunately destined to play the undesirable aged person in her terrible forties, and she always does it with a charm that belies the part. Such is the dark fate of contraltos—to be either "vilaine" or "laideron." Vivian Hart makes a contrastingly dainty Mabel, whose coloratura vies with the flute in equal match. Frank Moulan negotiates the difficult patter of the "Major-General" song, approximating more nearly than the others the clipped English speech so necessary to Gilbert and Sullivan operetta. There were times when we wished the tongue of the Briton were more in evidence. Howard Marsh can sing and posture like a true tenor!

The honors as usual go to Sir Arthur. When encores pall in bald repetitiousness, as they must if additional verses are not introduced, the musical commentary remains as fresh and delightful as ever. Indeed, like all good music, its beauty grows with every new revelation. The aptness of quips and quirks, the tenderness of lyrical passages in this score, probably will outlive all the smart sallies of the book.

M. L.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor"

Tremont Theater, Boston—"The Merry Wives of Windsor," a comedy in five acts, by William Shakespeare, revived Oct. 5, 1931, by the Stratford-Upon-Avon Festival Company, under the direction of W. Bridges Adams, with the following cast:

Sir John Falstaff	Roy Byford
Fenton	Gyles Isham
Shallow	John Ruddock
Slender	Bruno Barnabe
Ford	Randle Ayrton
Page	Ernest Hare
Sir Hugh Evans	Kenneth Wicksteed
Doctor Caius	Eric Maxon
Host of the Garter Inn	Francis Drake
Bardolph	R. Eric Lee
Pistol	Stanley Howlett
Nym	C. Rivers Gadsby
Robin	Miriam Leighton
Simple	Geoffrey Wilkinson
Rugby	Richard Cuthbert
Mistress Ford	Fabia Drake
Mistress Page	Dorothy Massingham
Anne Page	Hilda Coxhead
Mistress Quickly	Ethel Harper

The Stratford-Upon-Avon Festival Company launched its second American tour in Boston. Mayor Curley was there to extend the city's greeting and a generous audience was vastly diverted by this three-century-old comedy with which, so tradition has it, Shakespeare gratified Queen Elizabeth's whim to have a play which would show Falstaff in love.

Say what you will, it needs English people to act Shakespeare. The green magic of the English countryside, which so pervades this play, runs in the very veins of these Stratford Players. They played well on the opening night, in a spirit of speed and lightness and rollicking fun. Of course, the Mistress Ford of Fabia Drake and the Mistress Page of Dorothy Massingham fall something short of those delectable, romping performances given in former days by Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal. But one does not willingly make comparisons; and the two Windsor wives of last evening were agreeably compounded of merriment and grace.

As for the Sir John Falstaff of Roy Byford, it was admirable—suitably boisterous and rotund and mellow; now coy, now peevish, now enraged, now mollified, and shifting in a trice out of one mood into another. The Ford of Randle Ayrton, though deft and versatile, was possibly not pitched in precisely the right key; one felt him definitely a modern, not an Elizabethan. The Dame Quickly of Ethel Harper was properly conceived; and the rest of the company were uniformly good. One values the sense of teamwork evinced by these Stratford Players. If, in a few cases, their diction was not distinct, they were unfailingly capable and intelligent. Setting and costumes, too, were satisfying.

It is pleasant to observe the public of today engrossed in Shakespeare, amused by his humor—as when Falstaff, crestfallen after the buck-basket episode, describes himself as having "a kind of alacrity in sinking," when suddenly dropped into the muddy waters of the Thames. Judging by the first night's capable work and warm reception, there is small question but that the Stratford-Upon-Avon Festival Company will repeat its former American success.

M. W.

Boston Stage Notes

"Five-Star Final," melodrama of tabloid newspaper methods, will open tomorrow night at the Wilbur.

The Gilbert & Sullivan festival at the Colonial will enter its final final week Oct. 12, with "Iolanthe" for the matinée opening. The next offering at this theater will be Rachel Crothers's comedy, "As Husbands Go," beginning Oct. 19.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, will begin its fifty-first season with the concerts of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

Fritz Kreisler starts the Sunday afternoon Symphony Hall concerts next Sunday.

ALLIANCE REALTY DEFERS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Alliance Realty Co. deferred the quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common due at this time.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Goodwin Warns Motorists Against Repeal of State Law

Forecasts Prohibitive Insurance Rates If Companies Gain Full Control—Opposes Plan to Substitute Negligence Rates

If the Massachusetts compulsory automobile insurance law is repealed, insurance companies instead of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles will say who shall and who shall not be allowed to drive on the highways, Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, told state legislators today. Repeal would enable insurance companies to fix their own rates without interference from the State, he explained.

Mr. Goodwin was speaking before the Legislative Committees on Insurance and Judiciary in opposition to proposals that the State scrap its compulsory insurance law and substitute a system which would require only motorists who had been proved guilty of negligence to insure.

"Let us not get away from the policy of providing protection for every innocent pedestrian and motorist," he advised. He considered this the only feasible plan to build on.

Prohibitive Rates Forecast

If you repeal this law, he warned the legislators, you are leaving car owners at the mercies of the insurance companies, the sections now benefiting by low rates will be sure to pay more, and the companies will force prohibitive rates on the owners of taxicabs and motorcycles.

Under the proposed plan which would supplant the compulsory law, Mr. Goodwin explained that insurance companies would be the judge of whether or not a motorist is qualified to operate a car. If they consider him too great a risk, he said, they can rule him off the road by refusing to insure him. Yet, he pointed out, the Legislature has given the Registrar the right to say whether or not the driver should be permitted to retain or regain his operating privileges at any time.

Mr. Goodwin launched his attack in particular against House Bill 1751, sponsored by the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce. This bill provides for repeal of the present law and a new system instituted which would make every motorist take out insurance when found guilty of negligent driving. Each subsequent conviction would bring heavier insurance premiums until the driver was found too great a risk, when he would be forced off the road.

Would Lose Public Control

The chamber's plan would indirectly compel the motorist to insure at rates promulgated, not by the Insurance Commissioner, but by the insurance companies, Mr. Goodwin declared. Here is where the evil lies, he added. It takes control out of the hands of the public representatives and places it almost wholly in the hands of the insurance business, he said.

Although the chamber plan authorizes insurance companies to make their rates with the approval of the insurance commissioner, there is a vast difference between approval and "fixing" rates, the finance commissioner persisted.

In Connecticut, he pointed out, 6000 claims were settled in the lower courts last year. If a law such as that which is proposed for Massachusetts had been in effect there, Mr. Goodwin believed that these 6000 cases would have been fought to the higher courts. Congestion in the courts would thus be increased, he said.

Wharf Issues Still Being Discussed

Negotiations between the union longshoremen at Boston and steamship operators, looking to the adoption of a new working agreement for the year which started Oct. 1, continued today with an absence of bitterness such as marked the early sessions, according to Mr. Charles E. Ware Jr., representative of the Boston Port Authority, attending the meetings. Meantime the union men are working under a truce agreement that expires tonight.

A new agreement has been drawn up, with a few details still to be ironed out. It is essentially like the New York agreement, recently adopted, but differs to allow for working conditions at this port, which are unlike those at New York.

Steamship operators have been represented by a committee of seven men, but as about 30 lines in all are affected, the longshoremen delegates deferred any agreement that seemed near at the session late yesterday, until assured that all lines were unanimous in approving the agreement. The session this morning was of all steamship men and the afternoon session today was of steamship and union men.

53
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When the pots and pans look old use S. O. S.
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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Transcontinental Air Hostesses

THE perplexing problem concerning woman's place in the business world has been solved in an interesting manner by a group of young women who have decided that their business hours can be spent to best advantage approximately one mile above the earth and at a speed of 125 miles an hour.

They form the corps of aerial hostesses employed by a certain air line. On the huge tri-motored planes, they add to the pleasure and comfort of the passengers, by practical services.

Attractive in appearance, charming in manner, these young women are considered among the most valuable members of the personnel of the air system. For it is through them that the most direct contact is made between the company and its patrons.

Flying an average of 11,000 miles each month these hostesses or stewardesses have probably seen more of their native country than any other similar group in the world. The senior stewardess has flown approximately 175,000 miles, almost the equivalent in distance of a flight 12 times around the world on the route followed by Post and Gatty.

Girdling the Continent

The social engagements of such workers span a half or a quarter of the North American continent. They may golf in Chicago today and play chess on a Dude Ranch near Cheyenne tomorrow; bathe in a mountain stream today and in the waters of Lake Michigan tomorrow. Their social acquaintances are scattered from coast to coast and their letters from former passengers bear the post mark of every State in the Union and of several foreign countries.

Each stewardess averages two round trips a week between Chicago and Cheyenne, Wyo., or between Cheyenne and San Francisco, spending a day at home between trips. And several of them spend their days-off taking flying lessons so they may be better qualified to answer passangers' questions concerning the more technical phases of flying.

The stewardess must be, first of all, able to meet the public in a straightforward manner and allay any apprehension that may accompany first flights. Her best method of quieting the nervous passenger has proved to be her own natural confidence in the dependability of the new method of travel and in the skill and experience of the men who pilot the big transports.

Her Duties

Having made her "guests" at home, the flying hostess proceeds to entertain them as she would were they actually her house guests. She points out interesting topographical phenomena along the route; explains the technical operation of the plane, explains the numerous aerial aids to navigation which line the airway, such as radio beacons, blinkers and beacons for night flying, and the meteorological service of the government.

Suppose the reader takes a trip with one of them, so far as is possible within the limits of the printed word.

The big tri-motored plane, powered with its three Wasp and Hornet motors (it was a Wasp which carried Post and Gatty around the world) waits at the municipal airport in Chicago. The time is 4:30 in the afternoon, and the connecting plane has just arrived from New York, having left there at 9:15 a. m.

She receives the passengers—the plane has a capacity of 12 passengers and 1000 pounds of mail—at planeside, assigns each the proper seat and stows coats and handbags in the overhead racks. She hands to each passenger a colorful and accurate map of the route, laid out in short segments which detail the many interesting topographical features, so the rapid progress of the plane may be easily followed.

Magazines and newspapers are in the plane and the passengers vary their amusement between reading, gazing at the rapid panorama below, and practicing aerial navigation through the use of the map.

The stewardess passes through the cabin frequently, pointing out particularly interesting topographical features and answering questions. Just after leaving Iowa City at 6:35 o'clock she serves dinner aloft, placing portable tables before each of her guests and setting the table as she would at home.

It grows dark as dinner is being served, and lights are turned on in the cabin. Each passenger has his individual light, which he may turn on or off at his convenience.

Stops are made at Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln and North Platte, and at 2:30 in the morning at Cheyenne. There this hostess leaves and her place is taken by another young woman who will continue to San Francisco.

Leaving Cheyenne, the plane enters the Rocky Mountain country and if it be moonlight the air traveler is treated to one of nature's wonders—moonbeams playing on snow-capped peaks. Below, the beacon and blinker lights wink merrily, indicating the route.

The hostess is as well acquainted with the route as the pilot and points out such features as the Continental Divide and well-known peaks. The route lies through Rock Springs, the heart of the Dude Ranch country, undoubtedly the destination of one or more of the passengers. The plane makes Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, Sacramento and finally, at 1:45 in the afternoon, San Francisco.

Courtesy of Boeing Air Transport System

"Aerial Hostesses" on a Transcontinental Route. These Women as Stewardesses on a New York-San Francisco Service Spend Their Business Days Approximately a Mile Above the Earth and Traveling at a Speed of 125 Miles an Hour.

Pioneer Decorator

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A PIONEER among women decorators in England, Mrs. Annie L. Bussé, who has been working for nearly 40 years, differs from many of her colleagues in that she undertakes all the work in connection with the house building, plumbing and electric lighting, as well as decorating and furnishing.

She started with a certain knowledge of architecture backed by wide experience as a traveler, and has ever moved with the times, lending a kindly eye even to the definitely modernist trend.

An instance of how well some of the more restrained modern designs in textiles will mix with good old furniture was given in Mrs. Bussé's own sitting-room, where some of the upholstered chairs were covered with an interesting cretonne of contemporary pattern, and others with a beautiful hand-woven material in green and buff.

"I work for many architects," Mrs. Bussé said. "We also make our own upholstery and beds. If people want something individual we can give it to them. In upholstery the springs are the chief thing to be considered. Personally I am not so keen on the ultra-soft things. I think a medium softness is more restful." And here attention was drawn to a delightful settee with a high back and nice "bulge," and short arms at the sides, which was most comfortable and far less cumbersome than the ordinary Chesterfield.

One of Mrs. Bussé's chief problems as a decorator is to help people who have houses of which the architecture is bad and the rooms ill proportioned. Much can be effected, she says, by the intelligent placing of the dado and frieze rails, while an over-door is often a help in a badly proportioned room.

The very high ceilings which make a small room seem like a well, form one great difficulty in many London houses. Mrs. Bussé introduces a group of bookshelves which rise about five feet above the skirting board, to attract the eye and keep it from exploring the expanse of the wall above. In another case she may put a rail all round the room on the eye level, and cover the lower part of the walls with a tapestry-like cretonne.

Mrs. Bussé tries first of all to find out the individuality of a client, in order to suit it as far as possible. She also adapts herself to people's purses. For instance, she has done a good many girls' bed-sitting-rooms, designing cupboards to give the effect of being built-in while saving the expense of actual built-in furniture.

Another excellent economy is an adaptable table for a living-room. It is circular in shape, being made from a charming Sheraton design. The two halves, which are joined by movable clips, can, when the table is not required for meals, be separated, and used as semi-circular tables against the wall, leaving the center of the room free.

"The Germans are sending over some wonderful materials again," Mrs. Bussé said, "but nearly all the chintzes are English, and I like chintz for city houses because it does not hold the dirt. In Venice some interesting cotton brocades with oil prints at only 7s. 6d. a yard are being produced. I have done rooms with these which have been lovely."

A wonderful material was shown in dull red, and another in faded green, either of which might have hung in a doge's palace years ago.

From Scotland come delightful jute fabrics in oatmeal effects, with bold tartan designs in scarlets, blues and Robin Hood green, that make effective country dining-room curtains and garden cushions.

Women's Organizations

THAT women have entered most of the professions is well known, but, according to the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, it is more arresting to know that women are now managers and superintendents of factories, bankers and bank officials, chemists, clergymen, judges, ministers, engineers and architects. There are women chauffeurs, draymen, teamsters, garage laborers, switchmen and flagmen on steam railroads, ticket agents, telegraph messengers and operators, steam and street railway laborers.

This information gives some slight idea of the research work which is being done by this government bureau. Organized in July, 1918, as a war service it was made a permanent bureau in June, 1920. Its staff consists entirely of women, with Miss Mary Anderson as director.

The bureau is charged with a two-fold responsibility: (1) To formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment, and (2) to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry.

* * *

The bureau has made, in addition to other types of reports, several studies of special labor legislation for women. To keep such information up to date, in the possibility of change in the laws from year to year, constant attention is given to the question of labor legislation in each of the 48 states. Through its publication it reports current activities along these lines, and through its division of public information it is constantly distributing free, upon request, colored wall maps showing the laws in the various states restricting daily hours, weekly hours and night work for women. Each year the annual report of the bureau contains a résumé of legislative changes within the past 12 months.

The magnitude and complexity of the task with which the Women's Bureau is charged are apparent when it is realized that, when the census of 1920 was taken, there were in the United States over 8,500,000 wage-earning women, represented in all but 35 of the 572 occupations listed. According to preliminary estimates of the census of 1930, made public by the Director of the Census, this number has increased to about 10,000,000.

* * *

The preparation and circulation of popular exhibits, such as models, motion pictures, maps, charts, posters and folders, form an important feature of the bureau's program. These, like the bulletins, are distributed without charge until the supply is exhausted. The cost of transporting the heavier exhibit material is met by the organizations borrowing it. In the 12 years since the inauguration of this service exhibit material of one sort or another has been sent into all of the 48 states, Panama, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and many other countries.

One of the films which has been popular with women's organizations is called "Within the Gates." It emphasizes, in the story of Dad's shirt, the part played by women in the country's mass production and business. It begins with the picking of cotton, follows it through the fascinating processes in the mills by which the raw cotton is turned into thread, then into cloth; goes to the factory where the cloth is turned into a shirt, pictures the steps by which the garment is shipped to the store where it is sold to the customer.

Organizations wishing to avail themselves of this valuable service should address United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

An Accusation

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has hit upon an extremely novel method of stimulating interest in its activities. Periodically it invites the general public to tea parties, held in the house of one of its members, when various aspects of women's affairs are discussed as they are revealed in the literature or drama of the moment. Frequently the author of a current play or book about women's problems is present, and reads a paper amplifying or defending the thesis expounded in it. Thus, John Van Druten, the author of "London Wall," which has been running at the Duke of York's Theater, London, has recently spoken at one of these meetings on the subject of his latest drama.

With Mr. Van Druten it was a case of being on the defensive. "London Wall" gives a picture of a few days in the lives of the girl typists in a solicitor's office. It shows them bored and dissatisfied with their work, entirely lacking in ambition, and thinking only of escaping through marriage from the monotony of their jobs. Never once does it occur to any of them that there may be some fun in making a career; and on this point Mr. Van Druten has been sharply criticized.

He replied that, although of late years great improvements have taken place in the business prospects of women, even today it is practically impossible in England for girls of the position shown in his play to make a career. Women of education and wealth find the pathway to business success lying open to them. They can be called to the bar, or become solicitors. They are practically on terms of equality with men in a similar social grade. But with somewhat poorer girls the case is different. It is a common thing for a solicitor's clerk to be given his articles after 10 years' service, enabling him, without expense, in the process of time to be enrolled as a lawyer himself. But Mr. Van Druten stated that he had never known a case in which a girl typist had been given her articles, or assisted in any similar way to become a solicitor. So far as actual restrictions go, women are on terms of equality with men; so far as practical assistance goes, it seems they are not. Apparently in the progress toward women's economic freedom there are still some steps to be achieved.

Flowers in a Room

No room seems finished in beauty without flowers. Yet their natural loveliness must be treated carefully and thoughtfully to make them an artful ornament in a room, for after all, they are wild outdoor things.

Harmony may be expressed between the flowers and the bowl they stand in. It may just be an aesthetic pleasantness in the gradations of surface and color between the flowers and the vase. However achieved, it is worth attention.

There is a more obvious relation between the flowers and the room. Any flowers can cheer up a dull room, but that is not enough; they must turn it into the sort of room that its owner conceives it to be. If it is warm and friendly and cheerful let it blossom in reds and golds and browns, strong, warm colors. If it is cool and quiet it should have pinks, blues and pale violet.

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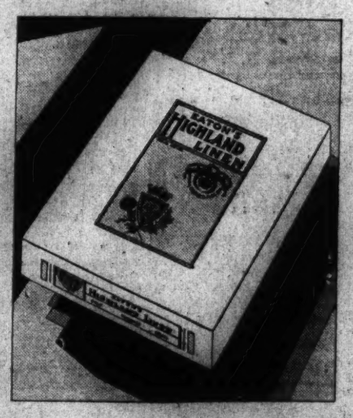

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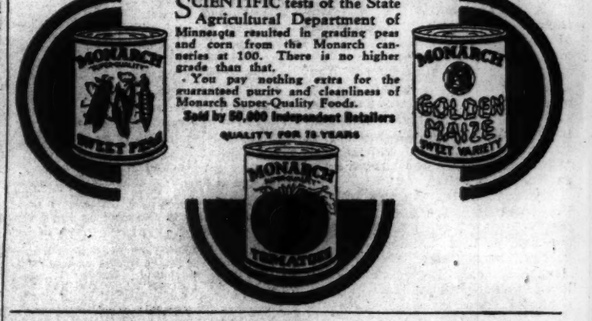

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THE HOME FORUM

The Birds of Heighholme

A SHRILL cry of "Scilicet, scilicet, scilicet," in clear and perfect syllables that a Latinist might recognize and praise. A flash of vivid blue across the landscape. That was the jay en route from maple to linden, on some secret but important mission. Arrogant he was and noisy beyond all questioning, yet how bleak the garden would have been without him. Of all the avian guests, he was the most conspicuously beautiful and colorful. In winter, even more than in summer, his presence was invited and cherished. Happily he and his tribe remained through the most rigorous weather, sharing the suet table with their fellows in times of stress and snow.

The lone flicker that sometimes joined them did well to slink in to the feast. He was a shabby fellow in comparison, the gold and scarlet markings of his coat obscured by a film of soot. Evidently he was making his winter quarters in one of the high Victorian chimneys. In such guise, he was scarcely to be recognized as his merry summer self—the clown of the garden, given to antic dancing on the lawn and erratic trap-drumming on the metal cistern covers. His woodpecker friends seemed by contrast shining examples of immaculateness, likewise the nuthatches and chickadees.

The cardinal, like the jay, was a cherished all-season's guest. Though equally colorful and surpassingly musical, he was decidedly less conspicuous, being of a shy and retiring disposition. A favorite haunt of his was the group of ancient syringa bushes in a quiet corner of the lawn. For singing, he preferred a perch in the top of some sentinel oak or pine. It was no less than an event when he and his mate came to bathe at the pool near the kitchen window, choosing their time with care, and darting swiftly into the water when no other birds were near.

The bluebirds, that occupied an interior apartment in the hollow apple tree beyond the tennis court, came more often to the pool, taking a franker and less fearful delight in it. A pretty sight it was to watch them at their flutterings, and surely of itself sufficient reward for the builders of the pool. Yet what should appear in autumn but a flock of their migrating fellows—a dream of fleet blue wings, hovering over the water and settling on lilac bush and pear tree, an autumn symphony of happy springlike twitterings. The passing of rare and nameless migrants never gave more joy than that.

The robins, outnumbered only by the vagabond sparrows and the merry-throated blackbirds, claimed the pool as they claimed lawn and garden, berry-patch and orchard. Braggarts and thieves, they were loved scarcely less for their audacity than for their joyous reveilles and after-rain oratorios. The meadowlarks, though not less melodious, were less bold, seldom venturing within the garden proper. The oriole of garish wings and ecstatic song preferred the seclusion of the orchard to more intimate quarters.

Among the vocalists the brown thrasher was easily first, rating with the true mockingbird of the southland. Never so venturesome as the robins, he timed his coming more dramatically, often arriving with the blossoms of Eastertide, and holding his first concert in the midst of a snow-white cherry tree. His rival, the catbird that nested year after year in the gnarled Duchess pear, seemed to know the futility of competition and thereafter kept a discreet silence, broken mainly by catcalls and scoldings. In a similar way, the thrasher had been known to defer to the mockingbird.

Of the varied songs that made the summers one long, sweet melody, there was none to surpass the eerie, bell-like notes of the woodthrush. Always it seemed a mark of favor that the shy, wild creature should choose to nest in a noisy and well-populated garden instead of in a remote woodland glade. It was with bated breath that its building operations were watched—and aided by tempting offerings of twine and rags. Would it deign to use them? Ah, yes, even the bleaching laundry from the grass was appropriated.

Socrates, the screech-owl, the only guest ever honored with a name, occupied a nesting-box on the black oak in full view of a second-story window. For several seasons, he reared a family there, causing twilight flying lessons to be considered an annual event. In winter he seemed to prefer a hollow limb high in the maple, and would sit blinking in the sun in veritable pussycat fashion but in no mood for trifling. Let a presumptious camera appear, and he was immediately not at home.

The chimney swift was seldom met abroad and might have remained unknown, except for an inadvertent and sooty descent into the library. The cuckoo of the Greening apple tree was another creature of mystery, more often heard than seen. The pewee's mournful note was inseparably identified with the hot summer afternoons, the whippoorwill's weird cry with spring twilights. The dove affirmed its presence by a crude nest in the Bartlett pear tree, and softly-muted petitions for rain.

The quill-dee of the neighboring meadow sought with shrill startled cries a transient shelter in the shrubbery. Crows from the deep forest flew boldly above the orchard. Occasionally a hawk appeared to be promptly pursued by vigilant jays, kingbirds, or martins. The wild canary was an autumn migrant, pausing for turnip seed in the vegetable garden. Several species of warblers were to be sighted in the higher maples during the May migration. Once a flock of Canadian jays rested for some hours in the giant lindenbaum. A squadron of wild geese passed directly over the housetop.

"The wren of little quill" was a guest far from rare, since every neighboring homestead boasted one in shed, porch, post or abandoned shoe; yet few singers were more continuously pleasing, none more miraculously small. The song sparrow, however melodious, seemed crassly overgrown beside it. Only the ruby-throated hummingbird of the honeysuckle arbor was more wonderfully and daintily made—and it, wee glittering honey-gatherer, seemed everless bird than sprite in spite of a visible nest and properly voracious family.

P. H.

The Return of the Mayflower

The picture of the return of the *Mayflower* from the New World is a more suggestive and striking picture than the departure of the Mayflower from the Old World. Inspired by faith and cheered by hope of happier days and greater opportunities in the New World, the *Mayflower* Company had sailed. Now, with half their number gone, what but faith remained? The precedent of early expeditions . . would seem to have fully justified the return of some of the little company, which watched from the shore the white sail of the *Mayflower* as it disappeared beyond the horizon. . . .

A situation more discouraging could hardly be conceived. Their connections with the Old World were severed. The most that could be hoped for was that before another winter some vessel might arrive, bringing new additions to their number and supplies which might enable them to overcome the difficulties which surrounded them. But whether the hoped-for vessel would appear depended not only upon the perils of the sea, but more upon the ability of the adventurers to furnish and equip another ship, and whether also there could be found in England, or Holland, other Pilgrims to attempt the desperate undertaking in view of the record of the past months. To a degree which can scarcely be over-estimated, then, the future of the New World depended upon the indomitable courage and fortitude and faith of these fifty men and women and children, a company not larger than that number which Dermer, the last voyager to these shores, had stated to be the least number necessary to a successful settlement.

If one were seeking to best illustrate the Pilgrim spirit, or perhaps what may be termed the Pilgrim quality, he would find it in the fact that, undaunted by the suffering and losses of the winter, undismayed by the thoughts of peril which awaited them in the future, with slight ground for confidence in the final issue . . . they stand upon the hill there overlooking the sea, an example to all ages of an heroic devotion to duty as they saw it and of a faith which could overcome all ages.

Such, then, is one of the lessons of the Pilgrim story, and one of the examples which the Pilgrims have left to a nation which counts them among its founders.—ARTHUR LORD, in "Plymouth and the Pilgrims."

Courtesy Holman's Print Shop, Boston

"Other Laws for the People": an Etching by Goya.

THE work of Goya, often acclaimed as Spain's greatest painter since Velásquez, is divided into many classifications. Though widely divergent in subject matter and in treatment, it yet bears always the imprint of Goya's extraordinary vigor and strength. He was a born revolutionary, who commonly submitted to whatever power was uppermost in Spain, and in its whole sweep his work shows the man's disdain and contempt for those to whom he bowed. The many paintings of the reigning royal families of Spain portray, for the most part, with harsh clarity the weakness and decadence of the artist's subjects.

Later he turned more and more to the metal plate as medium. In that series called "The Caprices," he ruthlessly exposed the evils that beset his country. Later again, during and after the Napoleonic campaign in Spain, he executed that terrific series, "The Disasters—or Ravages—of War." In these he turned the whole weight of his genius to a castigation of the devastations of war. With the same intense horror and revulsion of feeling that has marked the work of the best of the realistic school of writers who have swept their gaze over the World War, he turned his talents to an exposure of the true aspects of armed conflict. He stripped it of all its glamour, exposing it with a terrifying candor that impresses with its frank authenticity.

Then comes his series gathered under the heading, "The Proverbs." These etchings are without explanatory titles; their meanings are necessarily obscure. Yet such is their power and the fullness of their detail that anyone can form an interpretation of his own. The etching, "Other Laws for the People," while not included among the eighteen plates of that series, nevertheless belongs with them.

In this etching Goya shows four rabbis, offering a book to an elephant. As in the others, nothing is appended to show the idea that lay behind the work; one is left to apply his own interpretation. In this work is an example of the titanic power and strength that is Goya. To one the elephant represents the people. Observing it in light, note the stupendous sense of mass that Goya has succeeded in conveying in the elephant; a huge, inarticulate mass, overwhelming and vast. Before him stand the four men, symbolical, mysterious. The one farthest from the elephant is detached, gazing upward and away. Behind him one is standing with his face upturned, his mouth open as though shouting or declaiming. The figure holding the book is in itself an inexhaustible study. The attitude, self-assured, yet sly and furtive; bold in its gesture, yet at the same time embodying fear; as if the rabbi were contemptuous of the inarticulate monster before him, yet at the same time overwhelmed by its mass and awed by its latent power. Studying the huge, ungainly beast, one gets that same impression. Without any explanation other than the bare title, the etching is provocative of deep thought.

Leaving the Hills

These hills put on a century of nights
For each slow, starry dusk that gathers down
With her wide stillnesses and colored lights
And the round moon that rises over the town.
Molded by moonlight to a marble sleep,
These that had found us little weight to bear,
Turn from us, now, unto this tryst they keep
With ancient silences we cannot share.

We have no part with them, under this moon,—
Two half-remembered shadows on a dream,
Who once had walked here through an afternoon,
So lightly and so briefly it would seem
Naught in these moonlit stillnesses that lie
So many centuries deep, from earth to sky.

DAVID MORTON.

America's Fujiyama

He spoke as if the experience had been something that he had not understood," though its recollection meant much. This is the story he told me:

"My choice of Mount St. Helens, in Washington State, is an act of disloyalty for which I have no explanation. As a citizen of Seattle, if climb a mountain I must, why not my own Rainier? I can only say that, when I went on a business trip to The Dalles, I had not the faintest intention of seeking the snow line of St. Helens or of any other mountain.

"Business over, I was about to return to my home when the late afternoon sun, transforming the American Fujiyama into a radiant thing, I suddenly decided that I must see for myself where the green ended and the white began: I must seek the snow line. Two hours later I was on my way there, going up through that still unspoiled Valley of the Klickitat. Whoever removed the timber from that great forest was a master-hand. Except for the character of the trees, all of them deciduous, one might think he was in an English park. Ever been up?"

I admitted my imperfect knowledge of that forested district.

He continued: "It was late when I reached the inn. Everyone but the proprietor had gone to bed. It was not the season for making the ascent, though I was told that there were a few members of the Mazamas there. The Mazamas corresponds to your eastern Appalacian Club.

"I arranged for an early call, turned in, and immediately fell asleep. The next thing I knew there was a rap at my door, with word that breakfast would be ready in fifteen minutes. My room was flooded with a pink light. No," smilingly, "I am not going to try to describe that sunrise."

He paused a moment. Then, not without feeling:

"The remembrance of those morning hours, beginning with the dawn, is a real gift. The world outside my windows was a white world, for we were at the snow line of Mount St. Helens. The mountain itself, silvery blue in that early light, was changing each moment with the reflection of the coming sun.

"The ride down—following the windings of the Klickitat—was noiseless, except for the sound of my car and an occasional stir of a wild creature in the woods. You know the scent of early morning in the forest, that compound of growing things and dew? Then every few miles I would come to an open space, from which I could look back at the changing mountain. Riding through that country, which belonged not long ago to a hardier people than we, I was so quieted by the beauty of its solitude that for once I did not let my thoughts dwell on the wrongs done to the Indian.

"I had taken this ride of several hundred miles. Why? I cannot tell you. All I can say is that, if ever you have a vagrant leading, such as this one, yield to it; and, if there are any barriers, leap them. They are worth the hurdle."

Visiting School in Trinidad

I had a specially interesting and somewhat amusing experience at Port of Spain, Trinidad, where I visited one of the Government Schools. After introducing myself, the headmaster rang his bell and called upon the children, numbering about a hundred, to rise and salute. Then they were marched round the hall and separately saluted the visitor, or curtseyed to him, the school being a mixed one. The scholars having resumed their seats, there followed a highly grandiloquent speech of welcome to the visitor from the headmaster, who showed a remarkable facility in drawing upon his imagination.

Of course the visitor responded to the welcome in terms no less cordial than those in which it had been extended, and, having noticed a "Band of Mercy" almanack affixed to the wall, he took this as a peg on which to hang a few remarks for the encouragement of the children. This was followed by the singing, very sweetly and in excellent time, of the melody, "Be kind to dumb creatures," followed by "God bless the Prince of Wales" and "God save the King." Then another address was given by the headmaster, and again the scholars were marched around the room, while the visitor stood and received their salutes.

Having my kodak with me, I requested permission to take a snapshot of the school, and this evoked a gratified response, the children being marched out to the front of the building and arranged in a group. The snapshot was taken, but unfortunately it was not a success. The discipline of the school was excellent.—GEORGE MANNINGTON, in "The West Indies."

The Sea

Today the sea is vastly deep.
It is an immeasurable well of light;
It is no liquid substance
To be dipped up in a pail,
Nor can it be calculated in fathoms
Nor in leagues:
It is only light,
Immensity of light—
As deep as the heart can see,
And as wide as understanding.

EDNA HOWE.

Puissance de la Pensée juste

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE vaste proportion du genre humain a longtemps cru et croit encore que l'homme est sujet au hasard, qu'il est le jouet des circonstances. On estime qu'il est exposé à toutes sortes de forces et d'influences extérieures sur lesquelles il n'exerce aucun empire. Si ces forces et ces influences tendent à ce qu'on estime être bon, on dit que les gens ont du bonheur ou de la chance. Si d'autre part leurs expériences s'accompagnent de peines et de souffrances, on les qualifie d'infortunés ou de malheureux.

La théorie selon laquelle l'homme peut devenir en tout temps la victime de quelque mal, est une des nombreuses croyances erronées que la Science Chrétienne est venue corriger. Contrairement à cette théorie, la Science Chrétienne est basée sur le récit de la création qu'on trouve au premier chapitre de la Genèse, où nous lisons que Dieu donna à l'homme la domination sur toute la terre, et que l'homme fut créé à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu. Acceptant sans réserve cette version de la création de l'homme, la Science Chrétienne estime que, quel que puisse être l'aspect des circonstances, les vérités en sont applicables ici et maintenant. Elle affirme donc que l'homme créé par Dieu n'est pas sujet aux influences de la soi-disant maladie ou malchance, mais qu'il domine sur ces choses, puisqu'il a sur elles un pouvoir donné par Dieu. Cette maîtrise se manifeste par un penser conforme aux faits véritables concernant Dieu, l'homme, et les rapports entre l'homme et Dieu.

Les faits spirituels ne sont point mystérieux. Par la lumière que jettent sur les Écritures les œuvres de Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, ces faits sont mis à la portée de tous.

Un argument qui se présente peut-être, c'est que les hommes ne sont pas toujours libres de penser ce qu'ils veulent. On dirait parfois qu'ils sont dominés par des pensées de crainte, de soucis ou de découragement. Pour remédier à ceci, il faut changer sa manière de penser et revendiquer, comme enfant de Dieu, son héritage légitime de liberté et de perfection spirituelles. La Bible dit: "Dieu ne nous a pas donné un esprit de timidité, mais un esprit de force, d'amour et de prudence." Les pensées conformes à la loi de Dieu sont des réalités, qui chassent et détruisent les pensées erronées et irréelles: ce fait assure la victoire éventuelle du penser juste.

A la page 3 de son ouvrage *Pulpit and Press*, Mrs. Eddy expose la situation en des termes qui excluent toute équivoque: "Sachez donc que vous possédez le pouvoir souverain de penser et d'agir justement, et que rien ne peut vous priver de cet héritage ou empiéter sur l'Amour." A la page 428 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, le même auteur a cette phrase qui concorde avec la citation précédente: "Nous devons réaliser que la puissance mentale peut contrebalancer les fausses conceptions humaines et les remplacer par la vie que est spirituelle, non matérielle."

Le même procédé s'applique également aux cas de maladie. La maladie est causée soit par des pensées maladives ou coupables, soit par l'acceptation de croyances générales erronées. En dernière analyse, la maladie est donc mentale, et peut être maîtrisée quand on prend pour base la perfection de Dieu et de l'homme. Que nous ayons affaire à la maladie, à la crainte, au souci ou au découragement, nous pouvons toujours affirmer notre "pouvoir souverain" et revendiquer notre héritage légitime de perfection et de liberté spirituelle,—liberté à l'égard de n'importe quelle condition discordante.

Il se peut que l'erreur semble tenace et profondément enracinée. Si elle ne cède pas aussi promptement que nous le désirerions, il n'y a pas lieu de nous décourager. Peut-être avons-nous besoin d'apprendre les leçons de persévérance patiente. Nous pratiquons la persévérance et la patience parmi les tâches de notre expérience quotidienne. Serait-il donc juste ou logique de nous attendre à réussir sans ces qualités quand il s'agit de problèmes impliquant nos rapports avec Dieu? Une chose est certaine: la persistance du penser juste réussira certainement. Les paroles suivantes, qui sont bien faites pour nous encourager, ont été écrites par Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 261): "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Nile Green and Orange

This Nile Valley with its green fields is, here at Assouan, contracted almost to a vanishing point. Your big Cataract Hotel is built on desert rock and surrounded by desert, and across the river are the Libyan Mountains, barren rocks again, over which waves of yellow sand from the desert are creeping down to the water's edge with every west wind. Grim enough are these mountains in their desolation, but supremely fine in their strength, their running sky line, and their color beauty. The wind-worn peaks and promontories, with sharp spines here and there, have the value of dark lava, and the valleys and swales are filled with golden yellow sand drifted and waved like snow. At sunset this barrier of mountains cuts across the orange sky in silhouette and sometimes shows a violet-blue in its shadowed air. With the river as a foreground, the mountains as a middle distance, and the orange sky as background you have once more the very strongest kind of landscape. The luminosity of the orange sky is the most wonderful part of it—something that no painter can catch with his brush nor writer with his pen.

Not the least beauty of that orange sky—the true sunset sky of the desert—is its reflection in the river. The Nile is clearer and purer here than at Cairo, but it still holds to a local color known as Nile-green. Its reflecting surface, however, is not dimmed by its local color. The orange, and high above it the pale violet after-glow of sunset, are repeated in the water, but with a subtlety, a mystery and a beauty not seen in the original. The "foolish sunset" of Whistler never was on land or sea, least of all this desert sunset and its Nile reflection. The rainbow in all its glory is not arrayed so harmoniously.—JOHN C. VAN DYKE, in "In Egypt."

Power of Righteous Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS long been believed by a vast section of mankind that man is subject to chance; that he is a plaything of circumstance. He is held to be exposed to all manner of extraneous forces and influences over which he has no control. If those forces and influences tend in a direction thought to be good, then the individual is said to be fortunate or lucky. If, on the other hand, his experiences are accompanied by hardships and suffering, then he is called unfortunate or unlucky.

This notion that man may at any moment become the victim of some evil is one of the many erroneous beliefs which Christian Science has come to correct. Taking issue with it, Christian Science is based on the account of the creation of man as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, where we read that God gave man dominion over everything upon the earth, and that he was created in His image and likeness. Christian Science accepts this version of the creation of man unreservedly, and considers that, whatever the circumstances may seem to be, the truths presented therein are applicable here and now. So it claims that the man of God's creating is not subject to influences of so-called sickness or bad luck, but is the master of them, since he has God-bestowed power over them. This mastery manifests itself through thinking which is in conformity with the true facts about God and man and man's relation to God.

Spiritual facts are not a mystery. Through the light which the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, throw upon the Scriptures, they are made available to all.

The argument may sometimes present itself that men are not always at liberty to think as they please. It would seem at times that they are dominated by thoughts of fear, worry, or discouragement. The remedy is to change one's thinking and to claim one's rightful heritage of spiritual freedom and perfection as God's child. The Bible says, "God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." The fact that thoughts which are in conformity with God's law are realities, and that they chase away and obliterate erroneous and unreal thoughts, assures the eventual victory of righteous thinking.

On page 3 of her book "Pulpit and Press" Mrs. Eddy makes the following unequivocal statement: "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love." Along the same line is the sentence on page 428 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by the same author, "We must realize the ability of mental might to offset human misconceptions and to replace them with the life which is spiritual, not material."

The same process is applicable also in case of sickness. Sickness is due to the thinking of sickly or sinful thoughts, or to the acceptance of general erroneous beliefs. In the last analysis, therefore, sickness is mental; and it can be controlled on the basis of God's and man's perfection. With sickness, just as with fear, worry, or discouragement, we can assert our "sovereign power," and claim our rightful heritage of spiritual perfection and freedom, freedom from each and every discordant condition.

The error may, perhaps, seem deep-rooted and tenacious. If it does not yield as quickly as we should like to see it yield, this is no cause for discouragement. Perhaps we need to learn a lesson in patient perseverance. We practice patience and perseverance in the tasks of our daily experience. Is it fair or logical, then, to expect to succeed without these qualities where problems involving our relation to God are concerned? One thing is certain: persistency in righteous thinking will succeed. The following encouraging words are by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 261): "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

From Country to Town

'Tis strange to me, who long have seen no face
That was not like a book whose every page
I knew by heart, a kindly commonplace—
And faithful record of progressive age—
To wander forth, and view an unknown race;
Of all that I have been, to find no trace,
Not footstep of my by-gone pilgrimage.
Thousands I pass, and no one stays his pace
To tell me that the day is fair, or rainy—
Each one his object seeks with anxious chase,
And I have not a common hope with any—
Thus like one drop of oil upon a flood,
In uncommunicating solitude—
Single am I amid the countless many.

—HARTLEY COLERIDGE. Poems.

A Rustic Domain

I shall begin showing you the place bit by bit. First, over the whitewashed three-board fence is the seed-bed for flowers, between the road and the lilac bushes. It is but just planted with wallflower and sweet-william, with phlox and foxgloves, with Canterbury bells and hollyhocks. Then come salad patch, sticked peas and grape vines, and on the far side of the arbor the strawberries. You are sniffing the air now, wondering what is the sweetness of the grape flowers, and the next moment you are drinking deep of their delicious scent.

But I hurry you on past the house and lead you to the little front porch, endangering your clothes as you brush by the sweet briar in bloom at the house-corner. Woodbines and grape twist together up the porch posts, but you hardly notice them as you look at the bushy rhododendron in full bloom at the furthest corner of the bed that bends half round the porch to the south. The irises have dropped now but the yellow lilies are hanging their bells, where two weeks later the old red lilies will lift, and where are many warm-hearted roses between you and the rhododendron. This way you looked first; now you turn to look across the trim lawn, broken by old pear trees and a wistaria bush. Beyond the sweet briar to the left, whose leaves you have instinctively been crushing in your fingers, you have caught glimpses of foxgloves, purple and white and pink, spiking up their heads as high as your own. Now you move so that you can see completely the large bed of them extending along the south fence until it meets the raspberries that carry the low bank of greenery back as far as the house. Back of the foxgloves hollyhocks are pushing up; in front of them great masses of sweet-william stand close marshalled, white and red and pink; and low in front of the sweet-william and next the fine grass of the lawn garden-pinks send up tufts of spicy bloom. Your eyes move across to the right, where again, in the far corner of the place, are tall foxgloves and nearer columbines and hollyhocks where the spirea hedge ends and reveals the whitewashed paling fence that cuts off the place from the quiet lane. . . .

This is all you will be asked to notice except that the domain is cut off from the world by high walls of green, save to the southeast, and even in this direction after you have looked across a field, a wood's-edge only a hundred yards away again raises a wall. In other directions you may look out, for the walls of green are pillared off the ground by brown and grey trunks. . . .

We will show you the sunset, and we will hold you to sit on the porch after dinner to watch the rabbits come out to nibble the clover in the lawn, and to follow the moon as it comes up over the woods and swings around until it hangs large and low behind the windows of our three sassafras trees, so beautiful in their irregularity since the great icestorm. The solitary frog in the pond across the road will croak at solemn intervals, the bats will wheel and squeak over the lawn, and the screech owls will come, a whole family of them, father, mother and two young and softly hoot and whisper in the moon-drenched sassafrases.—CORNELIUS WEYGANDT, in "The Wissahickon Hills."

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EDUCATIONAL

School 'Gang War' Outlawed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL of a sudden the school playground had become a scene of mob violence and disorder. The trouble had begun when the first graders brought their toy guns to play with at recess. The thing spread like wild-fire to the second grade, to the third and even to the fourth and fifth. All the talk was of guns, hold-ups shootings, arrests and escapes. Even little girls who wanted to stay outside and play peaceably by themselves became victims of hold-ups and bandits. There was no choice. If you didn't belong to a gang they just "got you," that was all, and not any too gently at that. Excitement ran tremendously high among these overstimulated, high-strung city children who were trying to "play through" their false ideas of city life and of daring and brave achievements.

The situation became serious and something must be done. But what? Forbidding children to bring toy guns to school, the principal knew, doesn't destroy the thirst for war, nor does suppression cure cruelty. In this school, which includes children up to and through the seventh grade, there is a student council which takes care of all matters of discipline. So a meeting was called. The principal didn't want to influence the children personally as she wanted them to see the situation for themselves, so at first several other matters were brought up.

Finally she remarked quite casually, "What about all the guns and the gang war on our playground?"

"Oh, we love it," cried the children. "It's lots of fun, the best we ever had."

There wasn't a dissenting voice, even from children who had cried because they had to be the "victims."

"Why do you like it so much?"

"'Cause it's exciting," they all cried in glee.

"Aren't there any games that you enjoy as much?" suggested the physical director.

"Oh, the games are all right, but this is *exciting*."

This word, "exciting," was used again and again during the discussion as the highest praise they had to offer.

So this was where the student body stood.

"Have you ever thought what guns stand for and what gang means?" asked the principal mildly.

Helped to Think It Out

By a series of wisely put and carefully thought-out questions these children with the honesty of childhood were forced to admit, though reluctantly enough, that guns are deadly weapons, that they stand for murder, destruction, terrorism and war; that gangsters are bullies without respect for law and order, who take unfair and despicable advantage of innocent persons who are trying to lead law-abiding lives. They are neither brave nor heroic. Were guns and gangs, then, in accordance with the rules of the playground which the children themselves had already established, and which gave to everyone freedom to enjoy himself as he wished without fear of being molested by others? Little by little and step by step these children were compelled to think this problem through by an orderly and correct reasoning process until the final question came.

"If all this is true, do you want guns and gangs on your playground?"

The question was put to a vote and this type of play voted down by the majority, though indeed regretfully by the older ones, who were still thinking of the "fun" they had been having.

The reaction in upper and lower grades was distinctly different. The little ones, who had started the trouble, left the student council satisfied and acquiescent. Clubs took the place of gangs and contests of various kinds were willingly substituted for holdups. Having discussed pretty thoroughly with their teacher in their own room the qualifications for leadership, they elected as president of their club an entirely different type of child from the one who had been a self-appointed gang chief. An interesting corollary was when one child, either willfully or because he forgot, brought his gun to school a few days later. The rule had been made in the council that if such a thing should happen, the gun was to be surrendered to the playground instructor. Instead, however, of letting the law take its course, the first graders none too mildly pounced upon their disobedient companion, grabbing his gun and marching it and him off to the principal with horrid triumph. This offered an excellent opportunity for a lesson on lynch law and its evils with the very obvious conclusion that lynchers are as much law-breakers and bullies as their victim and no more worthy of admiration and respect.

Made an Opportunity

When the upper graders left the student council some were still dissatisfied and not at all convinced of the fairness of the decision. This led to valuable discussions among the different groups with their own teachers and class time was freely given to these until the children became thoroughly convinced that they really did want what their reason had told them was the right thing for both themselves and their companions.

Summing it all up, the principal said, "Of course we don't believe that the problem is entirely solved if by that is meant that it will never arise again among children many of whom are regular patrons of indiscriminate movies and are allowed free and unsupervised access to newspapers and news-stand magazines. But something was done. Some of these children will never forget this experience and all seem to have received a clear enough vision, at least temporarily, to be entirely satisfied so that no recurrence of the trouble has arisen."

C. S.

Encouragement True and False

III—PARENT AIDS TO HIGH SCHOOL HOME WORK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS THE high school home study hour goes into action, with a regular time each evening promptly begun and ended, a regular place, well-equipped with proper lighting, desk space, reference books and a quiet environment free from interruption, Mother and Dad make special efforts, if they are shouldering their job of being members-of-the-school-faculty-in-charge-of-the-home-study-period, to help John and Mary to approach the whole project of study with an intelligent and enlightened purpose. This, of course, includes some realization on their part as to reasons for taking each subject; and an active questioning, evaluating and relating of material, instead of merely memorizing each lesson in the textbook.

That Old Lever

A form of temptation that will probably assail not only John and Mary, but also Mother and Dad, in their efforts to encourage better work in the home study period is that old lever, competition. The high school child is not alone in his tendency to gauge results of his study by the "grades" he lands from his teacher. Sometimes, in fact, parents make far more fuss about the exact grade than the child himself, and not always because it is a low one, either. If every parent could for a space stand in the shoes of a conscientious teacher in one of her humbler moods, grades would be less worshipped and feared. If every high school child whose parents read this could go through the coming year with the emphasis in the home honestly upon sincere effort and intelligent mastery of the lessons studied, with never a prod to "get higher grades" or to "get as good grades as Helen or Jimmy," much would be accomplished toward better studying. It is well to realize that grades are too often, in the high school mind, an end in themselves, rather than a mere thermometer—and often an inaccurate one at that. Mother and Dad will want to find higher reasons for improvement than this, no matter how immediate seem the results of the lower method.

The whole of modern life seems to be built upon competition. Mother and Dad probably spent much of their school life competing with others, for a place higher in the class, or to "beat" somebody. Business is built upon it, Dad may say. Yet the more progressive business men and the more progressive educators are seeing in the old idea of competition something antiquated. The word "coöperation" is being substituted. Competition after all means seeking something with someone else. Why ring in that "striving" element! Classes of today are made up of pupils working together, sharing tasks, helping each other. If John or Mary must compete in order to give zest to greater achievement, let them compete with themselves, and not with other Johns and Marys. "I did better today than yesterday," is far more wholesome than "I beat Bill by about two points," from John, who is to live in a modern and, it is hoped, better world than his Dad trained for.

To Better Their Own

Let us teach them, then, to better their own and not someone else's record, and more and more to gauge results by what they put into a job and got out of it in ways that count over a long period, rather than by mere grades, uncertain at best.

Competition means comparison. Many a child will silently compete with some other in the class whose work he admires, and parents need to watch this adolescent tendency because of its harmful effect. Constant comparison with another is obviously not the highest motive for striving. If successful, the result is a false kind of pride, based on superiority. More often such a child has chosen someone who is capable in different ways from himself, and is stared in the face by his own lack of success. Many a high school child develops an inferiority attitude in this way. "Oh, I can't do algebra," is all a parent will hear. "She doesn't explain it. I don't like it anyway." Discouragement can be avoided, and and both superiority and inferiority outlawed, if foolish and futile comparisons are not indulged. Alertness to this is an important contribution parents can make to the teaching of independent and intelligent studying.

Praise, however, improves the learning process. But it must not be praise based on comparison with another's achievement. "Seems to me you are going at that study period better than you used to, Mary." (Not "better than John.") "That's clear, neat-looking writing, John. If you can write like that, I should think you'd keep it up." Appreciation never did anybody any harm. But unwise personal adoration or parental pride does. A child learns to discern the right kind of praise, and it is a wholesome aid. Most children of high school age are secretly so idealistic that they are self-depreciative, and need the encouragement of this praise.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

[Next Week—Planning and Correlation]

Handbook for Counselors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In order to help the administrators of California public high schools to formulate guidance programs, a "Handbook for Counselors" is being produced by deans and counselors on the job. It is not a theoretical treatise, but a practical approach to the problems that arise in connection with pupil guidance. Five chapters were published in the spring numbers of the Quarterly of Secondary Education. The remaining three chapters are appearing in the autumn number of that magazine. The advance publication of each chapter is for the purpose of inviting suggestions and criticisms, and is made possible through the editor's coöperation.

The titles of the chapters of the "Handbook for Counselors" are as follows: (1) Introductory Statement; (2) A Guiding Philosophy of Secondary Education; (3) Functions of Counseling; (4) The Training Program for Counselors; (5) The Technique of Counseling; (6) The Application of the Technique; (7) Reasonable Outcomes of Counseling; (8) A Procedure for Evaluating the Outcomes of Counseling.

In 1929 the central coast counties of California held teachers' institute in Monterey. At the meeting of the Association of Deans and Counselors of this district, Dr. Nicholas Ricciardi, chief of the divison of city secondary schools, State Department of Education, conducted three three-hour meetings on guidance, using the conference method. The work was so interesting that the deans and counselors decided to develop a handbook on counseling in regional conferences. Since that time monthly meetings have been held by the association under the leadership of Dr. Ricciardi.

The "Handbook for Counselors" has been developed in this way: Eight members of the association were appointed authors, each to be responsible for the original draft of a chapter. This draft was sent by Dr. Ricciardi for criticism and suggestions to a selected number of authorities on guidance, as well as to secondary school principals, superintendents and high school counselors. At the next meeting of the Association of Deans and Counselors the members submitted their own criticisms, and in the light of these, and of the criticisms and suggestions received by Dr. Ricciardi, the chapter was revised and edited. Those in the group have gained inestimable help and inspiration through the professional contact with men and women who were brought together solely through their conviction that guidance is the vital part of education, that it is synonymous with education. The counselor must help the pupil to choose courses that promise to be profitable to him in attaining his maximum degree of growth and that will prepare him for his future vocation and avocations. All of the functions of guidance must be tested in the light of the best possible service to the pupil.

The response to the advance publication of the chapters has been spontaneous and thoughtful. It seems as though the book will meet the need of the young counselor taking up the job for the first time, and also of the administrator who wishes to form a guidance program. The "Handbook for Counselors" is to be published in book form this autumn and distributed to the public high schools of California.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Hague

A YOUNG, enthusiastic teacher of a Hague primary school, Mr. C. H. de Boer, has found that he could arouse the lively interest of school children in the actions of other nations by allowing the children to play an active part in the gathering of the study material. Every week a large sheet of pasteboard is pinned on the blackboard in the classroom. Upon this are pasted pictures, from all kinds of periodicals and papers, relating to actual happenings, new inventions and heroic deeds in all parts of the world. The children have to be on the lookout for fresh material every week, as they have to provide the majority of these pictures.

Once a week the teacher calls his pupils together in small groups of six, and discusses the pictures that are exhibited. This conversation often takes only a minute per group, while the other pupils are doing their regular school work. It gives the teacher the opportunity to tell the children a great deal of actual news concerning the progress of aviation, aeronautics, antarctic expeditions and discoveries, new inventions, large buildings, bridges, and so on. All of which is highly interesting to the children and at the same time creates respect, appreciation and admiration for the great works and deeds of citizens of other nations. Thus the foundations for true international-mindedness are laid.

During the rest of the week the children have the opportunity quietly and intelligently to consider the pictures on exhibition. This in turn greatly helps them to assimilate all that has been taught and told them on widely varying subjects of up-to-date happenings. Mr. de Boer does not allow any opportunities to slip of showing how former enemies today coöperate in humane works.

In the course of a few years Mr. de Boer has, with the help of his pupils, brought together an impressive collection of pictures covering practically all fields of human activity. These are arranged together in portfolios under different headings, as for instance: Sea and storm, geography, history, natural history, anarctic expeditions, dirigibles, airplanes, America, etc. Especially for America, with its many great engineering works, buildings, etc., the pupils show a great fondness and a remarkably ready knowledge.

Up till now teachers have occasionally showed their pupils interesting pictures and told something about them. But the method instituted by this young Hague teacher, especially by engaging the active coöperation of the pupils themselves in collecting suitable pictures, has roused wide and appreciative interest in the Netherlands.

"They Have Sat Upon Summits"—These American Girls Who Go to Study in Munich.

When American Girls Study in Munich

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the many beautiful things that seemed tragically ended by the World War was the school life of a group of American girls in Munich. Yet as years passed, the inspiration of that city grew upon them. In the memory of its music and its beauty and its mountains they found their lives so enriched that they wanted to pass on to other girls of another generation the opportunities that had guided them. Out of their gratitude Andrebrook-in-Munich was born.

These girls of earlier years have made a charming home where their successors now may live while studying with masters in that city of inspiration. The good they found has outlived war and hatreds and time. The house at Fuchsstrasse 2 is open all year, for in summer as in winter Munich lives richly. Artist, student, traveler, find complete satisfaction whether the broad clean streets are lined with flower-boxed windows or overhung by branches weighted with hoar frost. In summer lakes are filled with sails; in winter skaters curve to music over their white surfaces. And there is always music, always art, always activity. And close by rise the cragged mountains beckoning youth to new conquests.

To Know Munich

It has been said that to know Munich is to be well educated. American girls find in Munich that the culture of the past is translated to them through that of the compelling present. Almost immediately they reach out in every direction to grasp the unparalleled opportunities each day presents. The very atmosphere is inspiring. At home music and art may be sought; here they cannot be avoided. After the girls arrive here their awakening is like that caused by a cold plunge. They emerge with their thoughts clarified, of old prejudices, eager to lay aside satisfied ignorance. Then Munich trains them; work is inspired by the consciousness of crowding interests. They live among people to whom good music is as necessary as food, a people who read incessantly, who see, of course, each new exhibition, whether it be of old violins or of old masters or of the yearly summer output of the studios. They find that the people who talk of all these things intelligently, expect intelligence from the visitor. They find that these new friends are athletic also, so that one mountain trip soon succeeds another and and their progress from earliest times. For the musicians there are concerts everywhere, in hall, in public garden, in the street, and there are concerts in one of the courts of the old palace where the candle-lighted windows look down on standing hundreds listening in absolute silence as the waters of the fountain cease to play and the light violin sounds, the first note of a quartet. There is opera 11 months of the year, even a special opera house for Wagner and a gem of gold and white for Mozart, for nowhere in the world can one hear such Mozart as in Munich. There are lectures, too, and all the opportunities brought by a great university.

Cosmopolitan Values

The American girls find themselves among seekers from Africa and the Orient, and from other parts of Europe, all eager for the inspiration that Munich gives, and they push forward, discovering always new horizons beyond. In such an environment history acquires a new meaning. Eager to understand the present, our girls discover the past. The romantic story of Munich made by its two Ludwigs leads quickly on to other Bavarian cities important in the rise of the Roman Empire. These cities lie a short distance by motor and mingle the sternness of early fortification with the charm of Gothic tracery. The old imperial cities of Ingolstadt and Regensburg lead on to Augsburg, so important in religious and industrial history, then on to Rothenburg and Dinkelsbürhl, to Oberammergau and Wasserburg, until from history they pass to the commemoration of history and find themselves again with music at Bayreuth. They are ready now to venture further afield. Dresden, Prague and Vienna are neighboring cities whose stories they learn and whose life they can understand. With spring Italy beckons. The training of the Munich museum has made intelligent travelers. Later when the time has come to journey homeward, Holland and France lie en route. In Paris they may linger for a month in Mlle. Rey's historic villa, where again at home, they become familiar with the great city and the country roundabout.

Probably no other people enjoy their country as do the Muencheners. Forests begin at the gates of the city and to these thousands of city folk bicycle for every holiday. A network of inviting paths leads over the Bavarian highlands where expensive clubs are unnecessary, for clean little mountain inns are placed at frequent intervals to afford views as well as refreshment. Long trains of third and fourth-class cars carry even graybeards and mere babes to the mountains of Tyrol—Austrian, Italian, Bavarian—and to Switzerland for week-ends. Among these our students take their places, rucksack on back. They learn to walk the mountain trails, to mount upward hour after hour. They have sat on summits looking down upon valleys and lakes far below, and out to peaks stretching beyond peaks into the dim distance. They know these mountains in winter as in summer and have skied in many valleys and on many heights. They know also the cheer of mountain hut when, refreshed and resting, they listen to the zither and look down with great content on the winding ascent by which they have mounted.

The many contacts these girls have with the life of Munich are an inspiration to maturer study. Here is a people attuned to the joy of beautiful living. The salutation of the mountain trail, "God greet thee," is that of the beloved city as well. "God greet thee," says the cab driver when you arrive in Munich, and the professor who directs your study, the student with whom you ski in the mountains, the friend who bids you "Auf weidersehen" as your train pulls out. The stranger finds a cordial welcome, all doors are open. Artists, musicians, statesmen have time for the young foreigner. For if you know them, how can you fail to understand their longing for peace with all men? Can you not understand that they who love beautiful living do not want to wrangle. Just come with them and play in their mountains, listen to their music, and love beauty as they do. Then comes peace.

To have lived there is to be discontented with the superficial forever after. So those girls of other days have longed to pass on the vision they glimpsed in the earlier Munich life, and to make it possible for others to emerge into a new world with eyes open and hearts athirst, and with the unshakable understanding of the interwoven, inseparable oneness of human interests.

L. C. W.

Literature Alive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT more beautifully enriches human life than the love of literature—great literature. How one's outlook widens, one's sympathies increase, one's understanding deepens as a result of living with great thinkers.

It has been said that to be truly educated, one must live in the company of educated people. Even more true is it that culture comes from dwelling with one's peers where reticence, taste, tolerance and courtesy are the daily custom and are not donned for special occasions.

A deep understanding of human life, noble intent, greatness of concept, beauty of language, are all characteristics of truly great literature.

Literature is life depicted in chosen terms. Great moments are culled for us, chosen moments in chosen lives; moments of rare illumination and insight, moments of struggle, moments of triumph—and alas moments of defeat. In short, through the vision of the great writer, we see life without its confusing mass of detail, without that which is nonessential and extraneous and we are therefore able to get something of its meaning and to view it with some sort of perspective. The perspective we get is of course the author's perspective for the moments chosen are those that bring out his particular slant or point of view. But in truly noble writing there is often real inspiration that carries thought far beyond the particular to the universal and makes of the readers themselves embryo authors.

As you read one great piece of literature after another, drama and story, poem and essay, you make a marvelous discovery. You find a thread of gold running through all great text. This golden thread is hard to characterize; sometimes it seems more like a fragrance, but it is always there and it constitutes a standard and by this standard are all the experiences that are depicted measured.

Surely one cannot read and absorb great thoughts without developing a truer sense of values and a broader outlook upon human life. Petty details cease to be important. Interest has turned to larger issues.

While we have been gaining this wider outlook, much of the beauty of the text has been making its way into our hearts. Beauty of language—choice in the use of words has made its special appeal. The exquisite effect of using just the right word in the right place has made us desire a vocabulary that shall rightly clothe our own thought.

Now if the love of literature broadens our outlook, gives us a truer sense of values, enlarges our sympathies and increases our desire for beauty, it is surely a desirable thing.

How then may we cultivate it? There are many ways doubtless, but one thing is sure—we must live with it, and live with it leisurely. We must enjoy it as well as understand it. Carry a poem about with you in your pocket and think of it from time to time. Try reading it aloud. Reading aloud in the busy homes of today is almost a lost art, but suppose we revive it.

Take a great poem and read it aloud for your own understanding and joy. You will discover many new meanings in the text, for that which is hidden from the eye is often revealed to the ear. Then you might try reading the poem to a friend to see if the beautiful content which is becoming clearer and clearer to you is manifest to another. Perhaps you will find that your voice leaves something to be desired and fails to express a sense of beauty you have felt in the text. Then and there is born something very precious—a right desire for greater beauty of expression. If this desire grows into a clear concept of what constitutes a good voice and if the desire is strong enough to make you strive for it, then a good voice is yours—a voice that is obedient to your thought, kind because your thought is kind, beautiful because your thought is beautiful. So a new grace is added unto you, for a beautiful voice makes for peace and understanding in the world of men and women.

If that which is called secular in literature makes little appeal to you, try reading a Psalm aloud. You will learn something of the Psalm you never knew before. Take the Shepherd Psalm and say it aloud over and over again until you are conscious of its every meaning. No longer are the words *book words*, but they are living things. The Psalm has become a prayer as new today as when the shepherd-poet sang it hundreds and hundreds of years ago. When you have finished, you may echo the words of Richard Le Gallienne who says in one of his essays, "When I go to sleep at night I sometimes wonder if even Bernard Shaw ever wrote anything quite so beautiful as the Twenty-third Psalm."

If then the study of literature so enriches life and vocal interpretation, so vivifies literature, is not reading aloud worthy of revival?

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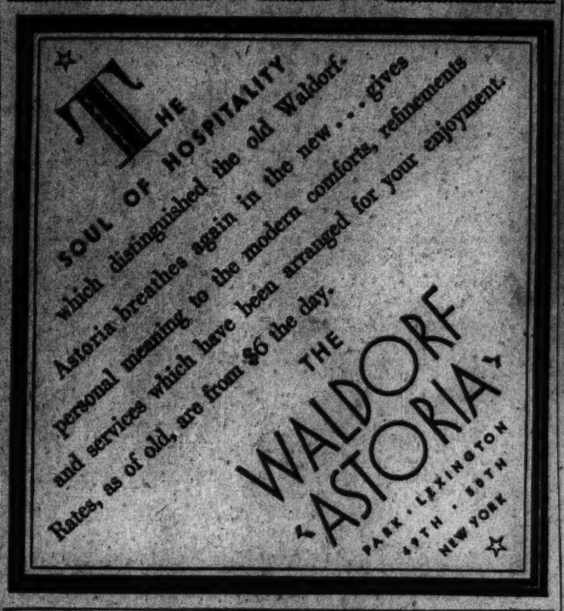

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Single Room $2.00 to $3.50
Double Room $3.00 to $4.50
Refined :: Quiet :: Homelike
Special Weekly and Permanent Rates

THE SUTTON
A residential hotel for men and women
American Plan $21 weekly up
European Plan $12.50 weekly up
All outside rooms, with adjoining baths. Some with terraces. Swimming pool free to guests of hotel.
Gertrude P. Wilson, Manager
330 East 56th Street
Near Sutton Place
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Prominent Residential Hotel for Women
Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates
Attractive Lounges
Rooms with Running Water
Single . . . 1.75, 2.00
Double, 2 persons . . . 2.25
Rooms with Private Bath
Single 2.50, 3.00
Double 2 persons 2.50, 3.00, 3.50
No Higher Rates
Excellent Restaurant
HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
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New York City
Write for Special Weekly Rates

KENMORE HALL
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New York City
NEW 700 room CLUB HOTEL
single room $1.50 *daily with bath* $2.00
Free Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Roof Garden, Lounges, Restaurant
8 to 14 weekly
George Turkel, Mgr.

A Broadway Paradox
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Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK
Located on the very edge of this glittering section — a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.
RATES MOST REASONABLE

Located in the fashionable and social center of New York, near Central Park and Fifth Ave., just a few minutes to the important shopping and theatrical districts.
Single Room with Bath $3 to $5 | Double Room with Bath $5 to $8
Suites Accordingly
The BLACKSTONE
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New York State

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
600 Rooms 600 Baths
Servidor, Circulating Ice Water
$3.00 up
DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP
CHARMING TEA ROOM

Atlantic City

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

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A CAPITAL HOTEL IN THE CAPITAL
THE NEW COLONIAL HOTEL
15th St. near WASHINGTON, D.C.
SINGLE $3.00
DOUBLE $4.00

Burlington Hotel
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
Pay a day or a month you find the comforts of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 320 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep.
Large Room with Bath $2.50
Free Garage

San Francisco

THE CLIFT
SAN FRANCISCO

STEWART HOTEL
Location - Convenience
Comfort - Good Meals
Moderate Rates
SAN FRANCISCO

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
The luxury of hotel life at its best. Rates in line with today's ideas of economy. Downtown Christian Science church in same block.
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Owner and Manager
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Heart of the Shopping Zone. All rooms with Tub and Shower, $2 to $3 single, $2.50 to $4 double, $5 to $8 suites.
Garage in connection. Cars called for and delivered without charge.

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New Hotel Lankershim
7th and Broadway
Los Angeles
Completely Remodeled & Refurnished
CAFE AND GARAGE
Rates $1.50 to $7.00 per day
W. W. WHITCOTTON, Proprietor
FRANK WISHON Manager

HOTEL SOUTHLAND
LOS ANGELES
FLOWER AT SIXTH
"Your Other Home"
Quiet, Unobtrusive, Friendly Service
Rates $1.50 to $3.00 No Higher
2 blocks from Christian Science church

California

Santa Maria Inn
SANTA MARIA, CALIF.
A delightful inn on the Coast Highway, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco
Every room with bath

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
Hotel Claremont
in 24-acre park. Attractive weekly and monthly rates. Families with children welcome. 40 minutes from San Francisco.
C. C. GILLUM, Manager

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Portonia Hotel
PORTLAND, ORE.
Close in—quiet and Refined
Moderately priced. Catering to tourists and to Families. Beautiful dining room. Unexcelled food. Favored by Ladies traveling alone. Owner's Management.

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The St Charles
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
APPRECIATIVE THE FAITHFULNESS OF MENTOR (ACADEMY WHICH IT HAS CONDUCTED FOR MANY YEARS AND STRIVES TO DESERVE
Service Imperative
ALFRED S. AMES & Co., Ltd.

Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Muehlebach
KANSAS CITY, Mo.
A Studied Service of Exacting Standards
Four dining rooms—a complete range in service and prices of food. Immediately accessible to all business and amusement activity.
S. J. WHITMORE, President

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TWELFTH and WYANDOTTE STS.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rates: $2 to $3.50 per Day
Every room is an outside room, with private bath

St. Louis, Mo.

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GOOD TASTE

The Hotel **Coronado**
700 ROOMS
FOUR FAMOUS RESTAURANTS
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Calgary's Newest, at Most Reasonable Rates. Excellent Coffee Shop in connection. Also
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Attractive Daily, Weekly and Monthly Rates. CENTRE 6TH & SEVENTH AVE. Free Bus

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European Plan
120 COMFORTABLE ROOMS
First Class Grill in Connection
CHAS. TEACKWRAY, Prop.
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS
F. E. PHILLIPS, Manager

GANDHI FAVORS MAKING VILLAGE ELECTORAL UNIT

Nationalist Leader's Plan Being Examined by London Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Making the village the electoral unit in India was the unexpected proposal which Mahatma Gandhi presented for the consideration of the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference assembled here.

The scheme runs counter to policies enunciated by the leading Indian politicians at the conference, but is recognized by some delegates to possess certain qualities which make the system peculiarly suitable to conditions in India.

In the new legislatures proposed in connection with the federation of British India and the native states, Mr. Gandhi suggests an electoral system similar to that which has been evolved by the Indian National Congress to meet its practical needs in organization.

By this system each village would elect a voter to a district organization. The district organizations would elect to the provincial legislatures, which in turn elect representatives to the central or federal legislature.

In Mr. Gandhi's opinion the task of conducting village elections would be immensely simplified by an arrangement under which the village electoral roll would contain the names only of those villagers who took the trouble to get themselves registered.

Except so far as was necessary to satisfy the demands of the Muhammadans and the Sikhs, Mr. Gandhi saw no justification for the introduction of special constituencies to represent special interests or groups. In this regard his proposal cuts across the demands of various Indian and European interests, which desire special representation to safeguard their activities under the new régime.

While Mr. Gandhi's scheme for electoral representation has not been indorsed to any appreciable extent by Indian politicians, his proposals found a certain echo in suggestions made by Lord Peel, of the British delegation.

Lord Peel declared that as India has no precedent in devising a constitution for the kind of federal scheme that is proposed, the country should not hesitate to adopt new methods if they should prove suitable. For electoral representation he saw advantages in the indirect method.

It is recognized in political circles here that Mr. Gandhi has presented a scheme genuinely Indian. It becomes the more significant in the light of the attitude taken by his fellow Indians at the conference who favor direct electoral methods typical of western democracies.

At the same time those with experience in India contend that Mr. Gandhi's electoral method is open to much criticism. They cite particularly the illiteracy of the villagers, which frequently results in their exploitation by interested individuals. Among such individuals are rapacious zemindars (small farmers) and money lenders, who already have a strong hold on the majority of the villagers.

Unexplored Region Is Traversed In Journey to South African Lake

Survey Is Completed on Expedition to Great Makari Kari

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—Country hitherto unseen by white men was explored recently by an expedition led by Capt. B. E. H. Clifford, Imperial Secretary, to the Great Makari Kari Lake in Bechuanaland.

In a little more than three weeks the expedition traveled through 900 miles of difficult and unexplored country. Huge herds of wildebeeste and springbok were seen all over the lake country, which offered much excellent grazing for cattle, and there are possibilities for its future if the railway from Wankie to Walvis Bay is ever built.

The objects of the expedition were to complete the first survey made by Capt. Clifford in 1929; to discover the point of junction and disappearance of the Botetle and Nata Rivers in the lake; to fix more accurately the course of the Mailengwe and Nata Rivers north of the lake, and to make a general examination of the country for administration purposes.

Although shown as a lake on the map, the Makari Kari is in fact a huge depression some 700 miles in circumference, consisting in about equal proportions of grassland and seasonally flooded salt pans.

NEW LIBRARY SCHOOL OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The new school of library sciences at the University of North Carolina has opened with an enrollment of 35. This school is the latest addition to the instructional units at the university and is under the direction of Dr. Louis W. Wilson. It has been subsidized for a five-year period by the Carnegie Corporation and will prepare workers for college, public and school libraries.

OSLO STOCK EXCHANGE REOPENED

OSLO Oct. 6—The stock exchange, closed since suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain, was reopened Monday. Reopening was taken to indicate that the temporary upset in financial conditions in Norway had been righted.

New Land Mapped

CLIFFORD EXPEDITION ROUTE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Excess Research, Tasmanian Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—"Research is definitely a menace," declared Mr. Leonard Cerruty, a Tasmanian technologist, in a recent address here. "There is an increasing competition between commodities," he went on. "Substitution is the order of the day, and the fierceness of modern advertising is the visible evidence of the intensity of this modern industrial struggle for existence." He quoted the instance of the United States where he declared some $200,000,000 was spent annually by private enterprise in technical research.

Yet, he added that research had become an essential. If any firm was not conducting regular research, it might be sure that some obscure chemist was at work preparing a new product or a new process which would blow his industry to fragments.

STOCKS RUSH FORWARD IN BUSY MARKET

Advance One of Swiftest in Exchange History—Close Is Strong

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—A sweeping advance, among the swiftest in stock exchange history, greeted the news of constructive efforts in Washington to deal with the powers of depression today.

Gains ranged from 3 to more than 15 points in prominent shares. The turnover exceeded 4,000,000 shares. Gains of 8 to more than 10 points were recorded by such issues as U. S. Steel, American Can, American Telephone, North American, Westinghouse Electric, New York Central and Public Service of New Jersey.

Issues up 3 to 5 included General Motors, General Electric, Pennsylvania and Bethlehem.

Santa Fe shot up 16, then lost part of its rise.

After its long ordeal of bad news and excited selling, the market displayed tremendous relief at the news that aggressive and constructive measures were under consideration, although rumors as to the nature of measures considered were of the vaguest nature.

At Bargain Levels

While some conservative brokers felt that the advance might be too fast, and were reluctant to advise clients to reach for stocks, many traders were at last quick to heed the advices of numerous commission houses that stocks had been marked down to bargain levels in the hysteria of selling.

While there had been some rumors in Wall Street that Washington was considering an extension of the international debt moratorium, well-informed bankers expressed doubt that any such program would be initiated on this side of the Atlantic at this time, particularly in view of the forthcoming visit of Premier Laval of France.

As much as leading bankers feel such action to be desirable, they would rather see the first move made on the other side of the Atlantic, in view of the difficulty encountered in reaching an agreement on the one-year moratorium last summer.

Decisive action to prevent short selling that would depress the market also was viewed in many quarters as highly constructive, even though Wall Street is traditionally opposed to artificial restriction of trading in normal times.

Deflation begins to work in a vicious circle in times of bad public psychology, and there had even been considerable talk in Wall Street to the effect that it might be necessary to close the Stock Exchange, unless high banking and political quarters could agree upon aggressive measures to check the run-away declines in financial markets generally. But there was no inclination in high banking quarters to acknowledge that things would be permitted to come to such a pass.

The money market was slightly firmer today. There was no call money offered in the outside market under the official rate of 1½ per cent.

Bonds Advanced

The bond market advanced irregularly today on moderate activity.

Foreign obligations made some of the largest gains. German 5½s were especially active and they and the 7s were 2 points higher than the previous close at times. French 7s and 7½s, German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, and Italian 7s of 1951 gained fractionally. Belgian 7s of 1956 weakened to 92½, which represented a 3-point loss.

Stock-privilege obligations were generally, if moderately, higher, but the volume in many of them was limited.

Public utility loans lost fractions as a rule. American Telephone 5s of 1960 and of 1965, Consolidated Gas 5½s of 1945, International Telephone debenture 5s and Pacific Gas 5s were so affected on large sales.

The action of the industrial group was similar to that of the public utilities.

U. S. Government issues declined irregularly. The Treasury 3⅜s of 1941-43 were firm on a sizable turnover but the Liberty Fourth 4¼s softened on larger sales. Trading in other issues of this group was quiet.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	28	30	Industrial	105	115
Bk Yorkt'n.	40	50	Lafayette	105	115
Chase	37½	39½	Liberty	8½	11½
Chat Phnx.	30	32	Manhattan	36⅜	38⅜
City	47	49	Merchants	73	83
Columbus	150	170	People's	200	250
Commercial.	170	178	Penn Ex	15	20
Fifth Av	1925	2125	Public	22	24
First, N Y.	1925	2300	Textile	39½	41½
Flatbush		80	Trade Bank.		110
Grace	400	600	Yorkville	65	75
Harriman	1485	1585			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	150	170	Fulton	250	290
Banca C I.	200	208	Guaranty	252	257
Banco di S.	24		Irving	19½	20½
Bk N Y & T	340	360	Kings Co	2375	2475
Bronx	21	25	Law Tle & G	108	116
Brooklyn	220	230	M'facturers	30½	32½
Cn Hanover	123	127	New York	89	92
County	23	25	Title Guar.	79	82
Corn Exchg	64	67	Unit States	1950	2050
Empire	29¼	31¼	West T&T	1000	1100

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Centrl Rep	110	115	Harris Tr&S	375	385
Chi Bk Com	29	32	Northern	375	382
Cont Ill	173	177	Peoples Tr.	275	285
First Nat	289	292	Straus Nat.	155	160

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First Na Bk	40	42	Merchants N	445	465
N Shawmut	27	28½	Second Natl.	110	120
Atl National	34	37	Webstr&Atls	195	205
State St Tr	300	..			

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .63½	$ .64⅝	$1.00⅞
Corn, 2 yellow	.53⅞	.55⅛	.96⅞
Oats, 2 white	.33	.33	.50
Flour	4.20	4.20	5.00
Beef, family	13.25	13.25	20.00
Pork	20.50	21.50	32.50
Lard	.0730	.0765	.1200
Cotton, mid up	.0585	.0605	.1030
Zinc	.0360	.0370	.0422½
Iron	16.26	16.26	18.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07	.07	.10
Tin	.2250	.2237½	.2760
Rubber	.0487½	.0452	.0900
Sugar	.0455	.0455	.0435
Lead	.0[illegible]	.0[illegible]	.0[illegible]
Print cloth	.0[illegible]	.0[illegible]½	.0[illegible]

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Last Oct. 5
14¼	2½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	500	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅛
30	22	1½	Abraham & Str	1000	22	21	22	22¾
106½	100	7	Abraham & S pf	110	101	101	101	
22½	7½	1	Adams Express	8500	8⅝	7	8⅝	7
32½	22¼	2	Adams Millis	1200	25	23	25	23¼
33½	10	1	Addressograph	100	10	10	10	10
11⅞	2	..	Advance Rumely	400	3	3	3	2
109⅞	58¾	3	Air Reduction	4900	62	58½	59½	58½
10⅝	1¾	..	Airway Elec App	140	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	22300	13¼	10⅛	13	10⅛
12⅞	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	7800	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	3¼
30⅛	5	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	8¼	6¼	6¼	5
182¾	69	6	Allied Chem	26000	77¼	69⅝	77¼	69
126	114¾	7	Allied Chem pf	400	116½	115	116½	
42¾	14¼	2	Allis Chalmers	3900	15⅝	14⅛	15½	14¼
23	12½	2	Amerada	1300	14½	13	14½	13¼
20¾	5¼	..	Am Ag Chl Del	400	7	5¼	6¼	5½
63¾	16⅝	3	Am Bank Note	400	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18¼
66¼	54	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	57	57	57	
4¾	1⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	600	2	1⅛	2	1⅛
17⅞	4	..	Am Beet Sug pf	130	4⅛	4	4⅛	
38	22	2.40	Am Brake S&F	300	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
124⅜	95	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	95	95	95	95
129⅞	74¾	5	Am Can	15000	80½	74¾	79¾	73
152	135	7	Am Can pf	400	134½	134½	134½	135
38¾	9⅝	1	Am Car & Fdry	400	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	210	44	43	43	44
43¾	6½	1	Am Chain	400	7	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛
48⅜	32¼	3	Am Chicle	200	32½	31¼	32½	32
14½	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	5¼	5	5⅛	5
33½	9	..	Am European	1200	11½	10	10¼	10
51¾	12½	..	Am & For Pow	27900	14	11½	13¾	11¼
90	43	6	Am & For Pow 6	400	40½	40	40½	41½
100	48	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	49¾
79½	25	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	900	27¾	26	26½	26⅝
10⅜	5¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
30	9⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	11⅛	8⅞	11⅛	8½
31⅝	11½	3	Am Ice	2900	11½	10½	11¼	11⅛
77¾	55½	6	Am Ice pf	400	49⅝	48½	48⅝	50¼
26	6⅝	..	Am International	5500	7⅜	6⅝	7⅜	6⅛
1½	⅛	..	Am La France	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	
30¾	8	1	Am Locomotive	1900	9	8	9	9
84¾	62½	7	Am Loco pf	700	62	61½	61½	62
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	100	2½	2½	2½	1½
23¾	5	..	Am Metal	1400	8	7	8	6¾
39⅝	3	..	Am Nat Gas pf	40	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	5
64⅞	15¾	1	Am Power & Lt	4000	18⅞	15¼	18	15
102	71	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
21½	7¼	.60	Am Radiator	2900	8	7	7⅞	7
12⅝	3	..	Am Republics	400	3	2⅝	2⅝	
37⅞	10¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	2600	12½	10¼	11⅞	10
66	28	5	Am Safety Razor	400	31	27½	31	27
1⅝	⅜	..	Am Ship & Con	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
42	22	5	Am Shipbuilding	130	21½	21	21	20
56⅞	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	17500	23	20½	23	20
138½	99½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	98½	98½	98½	100
4½	½	..	Am Solvents & C	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
31¼	7¾	1	Am Steel Wdries	2300	9	7¾	9	7⅞
48¼	36⅝	2½	Am Stores	800	36⅞	36	36	37
60	35	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	37¾	34½	37¾	35
108½	95	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	90	90	90	90
201¾	126⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	67900	132⅝	122	132⅝	121½
110½	80	7	Am Type F pf	30	80	78¼	78¼	78¼
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	7400	29	24	27½	23½
107	80	6	Am Wat pf 6	200	75	75	75	
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	20	26	23	26	23
11⅞	3¾	..	Am Woolen	300	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	3⅞
40	20⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	500	24	20⅛	24	20⅜
4	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
45½	24	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	24	23	23	
43¼	14¼	..	Anaconda Cop	29100	14½	12⅝	14½	13
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	16	14	16	15
19½	6⅛	..	Andes Copper	400	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	400	9	8⅛	9	8⅛
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	1400	30	27	30	25½
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	1400	1¼	1	1¼	1
2⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	600	⅝	½	⅝	½
47	6¼	..	Armour Ill pf	400	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
9	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	400	4¼	3⅜	4¼	3½
10½	5	..	Artloom Corp	20	5	5	5	
20½	10¾	1	Art Metal Const	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
28⅞	4	..	Asso Apparel Ind	600	3¾	3⅛	3¾	3⅜
29⅜	9¾	2½	Asso Dry Goods	1400	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜
31	9¼	..	Asso Oil	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	9⅛
203¾	102¾	10	Atchison T & SF	1700	113½	100	1110	97½
108¼	94	5	Atchison pf	100	91	91	91	91
120	59	7	Atl Coast Line	400	59¾	59	59	
53½	16¾	3	Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
23⅜	10	1	Atl Refining	2200	11	9½	10⅝	10
54	22	4	Atlas Podwer	700	24	21	23	22
295½	89½	4	Auburn Auto	3900	102	89½	99	84½
27	17	3	Austin Nichols A	10	17	17	17	16¾
6⅛	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
			—B—					
27¾	6¼	..	Baldwin Loco	9800	7½	6	7½	6¼
104½	39½	7	Baldwin Loco pf	70	40	36	36	39
87⅞	31	5	Balt & Ohio	18600	34½	28⅝	34½	28⅞
80½	50	4	Balt & Ohio pf	700	50	48⅝	50	49½
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	80	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101¾
66⅝	26	3½	Bangor & Aroos	400	28	26	28	
10	2	..	Barker Bros	130	2	2	2	2
60	25	6½	Barker Bros pf	20	28½	28½	28½	
14⅛	5	..	Barnsdall A	6200	5½	4¾	5½	4⅞
81	37⅜	4	Beatrice Cream	800	39¾	37⅜	39¾	38
111	96	7	Beatrice Cr pf	300	95	95	95	95
6⅛	1¾	..	Belding Hem	5900	6	5⅜	6	5⅜
80¾	62¼	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	64	63⅝	64	63⅞
25½	14	1	Bendix Aviation	2600	15⅜	12¾	15⅛	12⅞
46¼	26¼	2	Best & Co	2300	27¼	27¾	27	27⅜
70⅞	25¾	2	Bethlehem Steel	6000	29¾	26¼	29⅝	25½
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	200	86½	86	86½	86
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	300	11	10⅛	11	9¾
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	200	25½	21¼	24⅛	21½
76½	37¼	3	Borden	18400	44⅞	37⅜	42½	37
30¾	11⅛	1	Borg Warner	8600	11½	9¾	11½	10
66	17½	..	Boston & Maine	100	20	20	20	20
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	6100	10⅜	8⅝	10⅛	8¾
5¼	1	..	Brockway	600	1	⅞	1	⅞
69⅞	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	100	36⅜	32½	36¼	31⅛
94¼	67½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	73	62½	73	67⅝
129¾	82¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	3300	90½	81¼	89¾	80¼
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	35	35	35	35
118¾	117½	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	118½	118½	118½	
15	3¼	..	Brunswick Balke	200	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅜
9½	2⅝	..	Bruns Terminal	200	3	3	3	2⅝
20⅞	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	900	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
34⅞	7⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	8	7⅜	8	8
5⅜	2	..	Budd Mfg	800	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
50	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	25	25	25	
13	4⅛	1	Budd Wheel	800	5	4⅛	5	4½
23	4	..	Bullard	900	5	4¼	5	4
15¾	4⅞	80	Bulova Watch	1600	4½	4⅜	4⅛	4½
3½	2	..	Burns Bros ct	200	3½	3½	3½	
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	23500	12⅝	10⅛	11⅞	10⅝
31	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1100	16½	15⅝	16½	16
113	90	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	90	90	90	90
1⅜	¾	..	Butte & Superior	200	¾	¾	¾	
20⅝	4	..	Butterick	1300	5⅜	4	5⅛	5
69⅞	12⅝	..	Byers	6200	17	12⅝	16⅞	13
			—C—					
53	13⅞	2	Calif Packing	1200	14½	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
16⅝	7⅛	1	Campbell Wy&C	1400	8½	7¼	8⅛	7⅛
11⅞	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1600	4	3½	4	4
45	14	3	Canada Dry	1600	17	14⅜	16½	14
45⅞	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	9500	13⅛	11	12⅝	12¼
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	19⅛	19	19⅛	19⅛
16	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	400	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛	5⅜
36⅜	27	3	Capital Admin pf	100	27	27	27	
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	42800	42¼	36	41⅜	33⅝
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	80	66	66	66	70
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	1600	14¼	12¼	14¼	12¼
16	4	..	Celanese Corp	100	5½	5½	5½	4½
14⅜	2⅝	..	Celotex Co	200	3⅛	2⅝	3	3⅝
25¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	900	16⅜	15	16¾	16
230	98	8	Central RR of NJ	300	103	100	103	98
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	200	4	4	4	4
90	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	62	62	62	62
30½	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	2100	14¼	12	14	11½
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	3	3	3	3
35	11	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	22½	22½	22½	
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	500	5	4	5	4¼
54½	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	6000	19	15	18½	14⅝
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	9500	28	23½	27½	24½
7⅞	3½	..	Chi & Gt West	1300	4	3½	4	3½
27½	12	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1900	15¼	12½	14⅞	12
8⅞	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	2200	2¾	2	2¾	2
15⅜	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	5	3⅞	5	4⅛
45½	14¼	4	Chi & N'western	2200	16	14½	15⅝	14½
116	58	7	Chi & N'west pf	300	38	38	38	
15⅛	3⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1000	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3¼
35	10	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	10	10	10	10
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2500	25⅞	22	23¾	22
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	200	50	50	50	50
12⅝	9	..	Chickasha Cot 0	200	8½	8½	8½	
33¾	8	..	Childs Company	1100	9	8	9	8¼
38	11½	1½	Chile Copper	10	11¾	11¾	11¾	
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	54200	14¾	12⅛	14⅜	11⅞
37⅞	26⅞	3.60	City Ice &Fuel	600	28½	27	28½	28½
90	66⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	68	68	68	68
4⅜	1	..	City Stores	600	1½	1⅛	1½	1¼
25	5	..	City Stores A	30	5	5	5	6
34⅛	16¾	3	Cluett Peabody	900	18⅞	18	18⅞	18
105	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	90	100½	100½	100½	100½
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	8000	106⅞	101	105¼	97¾
53½	49⅞	3	Coca Cola A	200	49¾	49¾	49¾	49⅞
50⅛	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	2200	32¼	28¾	32¼	28⅝
17½	7⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	4000	8¾	7⅜	8¾	8
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	300	10	10	10	
32¼	8⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	8000	10	8⅜	10	8½
115	30	8	Colo F & I pf	20	36	30	36	35¼
45⅝	16⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	15000	19⅞	16⅜	19⅞	16⅝
109½	76	6	Columbia G pf A	200	77	76	77	76
111⅞	33	4	Columbian Carb	9000	42½	35½	42½	33
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	1500	9½	8⅝	9½	8⅜
25⅛	16	1¾	Comm Cred pf	30	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16
92	55½	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf	110	58¼	55½	57¼	59⅛
35⅞	20	3	Comm Cred A	900	21	20¾	21	21
25½	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	100	16	15⅛	16	16
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1900	17	15½	17	15½
106	99	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	50	99	99	99	99
90	71	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	71	71	71	71
21½	9¼	1	Comm Solvents	11000	11⅛	9⅛	11⅛	9⅜
12	4½	.40	Comwith & So	64800	5⅛	4½	5⅛	4⅜
100¾	68	6	Comwith & S 6pf	700	72	70½	72	70
34⅛	15	2	Conde Nast Pub	200	15	15	15	16½
14⅜	6⅞	1	Congoleum Narin	1100	11⅛	9⅞	11⅛	10
15	3⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	1400	6⅛	4⅞	6	3⅞
18⅞	7⅜	2	Consol Film 1 pf	800	9⅛	7½	9⅛	8½
109⅞	61	4	Consol Gas	21000	69⅞	62⅞	69	61¼
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	900	97⅛	96	97⅛	96
15⅝	9⅛	1	Consol Laundries	1800	10⅛	9½	10⅛	10
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	20	20	20	20
1¾	⅛	..	Consol Textile	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	½
8⅛	2⅝	..	Container A	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
3	⅝	..	Container B	200	¾	¾	¾	
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	1100	6⅝	5¼	6⅝	5½
3⅝	¾	..	Cont Baking B	1600	1	¾	1	¾
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	1200	41	40	41	40½
62¾	31¼	2½	Cont Can	4500	36⅛	31¼	36⅞	32
16⅞	4¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	2800	22	19¾	22	19½
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
12	5	..	Cont Oil	10700	6⅝	5⅛	6⅝	5⅛
12	1⅞	..	Cont Shares	3600	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1⅜
86⅝	35¾	3	Corn Products	3800	43	36¾	41⅝	37⅛
152½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	100	130	130	130	137
18	3⅝	..	Coty	800	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
34½	20	2	Cream of Wheat	300	21¼	21½	21½	20¾
19⅜	11	..	Crex Carpet	300	12	11⅛	11⅜	11
28⅞	17	2.40	Crown Cork & S	300	18	18	18	17
34⅜	20	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25
63	22	..	Crucible Steel	1500	25	22	25	22
106	45⅛	7	Crucible Steel pf	150	49⅛	45⅝	49⅛	48
5⅝	2	..	Cuba Co	1000	2	2	2	2
44	20	6	Cuba Ry pf	40	21	20	20	
5⅞	2	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	3⅛	2	3⅛	3
48⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	1500	30⅜	29	30⅜	29¾
100	35	4	Curtis Publishing	1300	40	37	40	40
118⅞	88	7	Curtis Pub pf	700	92	88	88	
5⅞	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	3800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8⅞	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1800	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅛
107	70	8	Cushman 8%	30	70	70	70	70⅛
41	12⅛	..	Cutler Hammer	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛
			—D—					
33	4	..	Davison Chem	700	5⅜	4¼	5⅜	4
22	13⅜	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	14	14	14	14
157¼	80	9	Del & Hudson	2500	100	95	99	93
102	29½	2	Del Lack & W	3000	36	30¼	36	31
195	112	8	Detroit Edison	1400	118	112	118	112
19⅞	11	.80	Devoe & Rey A	200	11	11	11	11⅛
23	13⅛	1	Diamond Match	1000	14⅝	13	14	13⅝
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	1000	23	22⅝	23	22
13½	6⅛	..	Dome Mines	2200	[illegible]	7⅝	8¼	[illegible]
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	1700	13	11	13	12
31¼	10	1¼	Douglas Air	1300	11⅛	10	11	10⅝
107	53¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	19500	61	53¾	59⅝	55½

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Last Oct. 5
125½	100	6	Du Pont deb	700	110	109	109	110
14⅝	10	1	Duplan Silk	300	10	10	10	10
33	31	..	Durham Hos pf	60	31	31	31	31
			—E—					
185¾	83	5	Eastman Kodak	8500	108½	95½	107⅝	93¾
135	121	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	121	121	121	
21⅞	7½	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	3800	8½	7⅜	8⅛	7½
11⅞	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
65	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	600	54	54	54	54
74⅞	20	6	Elec Auto-Lite	10000	33⅞	30	33⅞	30¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Elec Boat	300	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Elec & Mus Ind	8800	3⅝	3¼	3⅞	3⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Elec Pow & Lt	22000	22⅛	18¼	21⅛	17⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Elec Pow & L pf	1100	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	1900	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	57
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Elec Stor Battery	3000	32	30	31⅞	30
48⅝	30	3	Endicott Johnson	450	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	31¾
115	102⅝	7	Endicott John pf	150	106½	106	106	107
40	22	1.60	Engineers Pub S	300	23⅞	22	23	
35½	18⅛	2½	Equitable Off Blg	1600	19	18⅛	19	19¼
39⅞	10⅝	..	Erie RR	2700	13	11	12¼	10⅝
48⅛	13⅛	4	Erie RR 1pf	400	15	14	15	13⅜
12⅝	3⅝	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	4⅛	4	4	..
25	13	1	Exchange Buffet	50	13	13	13	13⅛
			—F—					
104	81¼	5	Hershey Choc pf	700	83	80	83	80
29⅞	5	..	Fairbanks pf	100	7	5⅛	7	5⅛
6⅛	2	..	Fashion Park	400	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	
27⅞	12	.35	Fed Dept Stores	400	15⅛	14	15⅛	
49⅞	27	1⅛	Fed Lt & Trac	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	27
80	20	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	25	25	25	24
15½	3	..	Fed Screw W	100	3	3	3	3¼
30	9½	1.20	Fed Water Serv	700	10⅛	9	10⅛	9⅞
58⅞	22½	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1600	24	22	24	22
9	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	90	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	900	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	13
66½	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	700	53	51½	52	51½
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	3400	45¼	42¾	45¾	43⅛
⅞	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3½	½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf cv	25	½	½	½	
19⅞	5	..	Follansbee B	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
31⅞	10⅛	1½	Food Mach	100	11	11	11	11
64⅛	10⅞	1	Foster-Wheeler	3500	14	10⅛	13⅛	11
32⅞	18	.35	Fourth Nat Inv	1100	21½	18⅛	21⅛	18
17⅞	3½	..	Foundation	200	5	3⅝	5	3½
38⅞	5⅛	2½	Fox Film A	12500	8⅛	5	8⅛	5¼
75	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	70	70	70	70
43¼	14	3	Freeport Texas	6400	17⅜	14⅛	17⅜	14
			—G—					
60	21	3	Gamewell	30	21¼	21	21¼	21
2⅜	⅜	..	Gardner Motor	1400	⅝	⅜	⅝	
7⅞	2⅞	..	Gen Am Inv	700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞
88	54½	6	Gen Am In pf ww	400	54	54	54	54½
73½	42¾	4	Gen Am TankCar	4800	43⅛	40	43⅛	40
47	9⅞	2	Gen Asphalt	2400	12¼	10	12	10
25⅝	15	3	Gen Baking	3300	17	14⅝	16⅛	14¾
114	98	8	Gen Baking pf	30	104	100	100	104
9⅞	3¾	..	Gen Bronze	100	4	3⅝	4	3½
13	3¼	..	Gen Cable	100	5	5	5	3⅝
25½	6⅝	..	Gen Cable A	100	7	7	7	6⅝
65	17	..	Gen Cable pf	10	18	17½	18	17½
54¾	24⅜	1.60	Gen Electric	88200	28⅝	24⅜	28⅝	24⅝
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
56	31	3	Gen Foods	13100	35⅛	30½	35	30⅝
8½	2⅝	.30	Gen Gas & E A	2700	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2⅝
76⅝	[illegible]	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	24½	23	23	
50	32	3	Gen Mills	1500	33½	32	33¼	32
100¼	94	6	Gen Mills pf	100	94	94	94	
48	22⅜	3	Gen Motors	144100	25½	22¼	25	22½
103⅜	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1800	87¾	85	87⅝	85
10¼	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	600	4	3½	4	
28	5½	..	Gen Out Ad A	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	
31	10¼	2½	Gen Print Ink	70	12	10½	11½	11¼
76	43½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	45	43½	45	43½
23	4⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	2500	6¼	4½	6	4⅜
84⅛	24¼	5	Gen Ry Signal	1400	30¼	22¼	30	23
114	104⅛	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	20	100	100	100	100
9¼	1¼	..	Gen Realty	500	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝
74⅛	19	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	21	18	20	19
57⅞	15	3	Gen Refractories	400	20	17	20	16
15½	1½	..	Gen Thea Equip	3200	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
38⅜	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	900	11½	9⅜	11⅛	9¼
76⅞	47⅛	5	Gillette S R pf	300	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
7⅞	3	..	Gimbel Bros	500	3	3	3	
16⅛	4⅛	..	Glidden	3400	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛
82	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	60	60	60	55½
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	900	4	4	4	
42⅛	18⅛	2½	Gold Dust	18500	20⅛	18	20	18
20⅞	5	..	Goodrich	4800	6⅛	5	6	5
68	16	7	Goodrich pf	200	19½	15	19½	19¾
12¾	18⅛	3	Goodyear	2800	22¼	17⅞	21⅞	18⅛
91	58	7	Goodyear 1pf	600	60⅛	57⅛	60⅛	58
13⅜	3¾	..	Gotham SilgHos	400	5⅛	5	5⅛	
10½	1⅞	..	Graham Paige	900	2⅝	2	2⅝	2½
22⅝	6¼	1	Granby	2500	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6⅜
25¼	4⅝	1	Grand-Sil Stores	2300	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	4⅝
18⅞	7	..	Grand Union	1200	10	7⅞	10	
48	32	3	Grand Un pf	600	32⅝	31⅛	32⅝	31¼
29⅜	15¼	2	Granite City Stl	500	15	15	15	15½
42	25⅛	1	Grant (WT)	2500	30⅛	26⅝	30⅛	26⅝
69⅝	20¼	4	Great Nor pf	5500	24	20	23½	20¾
23½	12	2	Great Nor Ore	600	12½	12	12½	12¼
11⅞	5¾	..	Great West Sug	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
96½	80¼	7	Great W Sug pf	1700	2	1¾	2	1¾
6⅝	1⅝	..	Grigsby Grunow	1700	2	1¾	2	1¾
1⅛	1¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
37⅛	6	..	Gulf States Steel	500	6⅞	6	6⅞	6⅛
			—H—					
30	26¼	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	25	25	25	
9⅜	3	..	Hahn Dpt Sto	400	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	3
63⅞	26	6½	Hahn D S pf	400	28	25½	28	26
19⅞	11	1.20	Hall Printing	700	11⅞	11	11⅞	
94	75	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	75⅛	74	75⅛	75
44⅛	18	1	Harbison Walker	700	20	18	20	17¾
8	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
18	9⅞	.80	Hercules Motors	500	10	10	10	10
119½	115¼	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	106	106	106	106
103⅞	71¾	5	Hershey Choc	400	80	75	75	71⅞
19⅛	5⅜	..	Hollander	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
120	81	6	Homestake M	100	96	95	96	95¼
9⅜	3	..	Houdaille Her B	2600	3⅝	3	3⅝	3
68⅛	20⅞	..	Houston Oil	2700	25	19⅞	24⅛	19
14⅛	4⅛	..	Houston Oil new	4800	5	4	5	4¼
65	52½	4	Household Fin pf	100	58⅛	58	58⅛	54⅛
29½	12⅝	2	Howe Sound	600	13½	12¼	13½	13
44½	27	3½	Hudson & Man	1200	30⅜	28	30⅜	28
26	7⅜	1	Hudson Motor	5200	9	8⅛	9	8⅛
13⅛	3⅜	..	Hupp Motors	2400	4⅛	3⅞	4	3⅜
			—I—					
[illegible]	92⅞	4	Ill Central	1700	26⅛	23⅞	26⅛	24
4⅜	1¼	..	Indian Motor	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4⅜	1⅜	..	Indian Refining	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	1200	27⅛	22	27	21
78½	55	4	Ingersoll-Rand	200	54	50	50⅛	45
71	26⅛	2½	Inland Steel	500	29	27	29	27
11⅜	3½	..	Inspiration Cop	1200	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3¼
17⅛	6	..	Insuranshare Del	600	7	7	7	7½
9¾	4¼	.40	Insuranshare Md	300	4⅜	4	4⅛	4¼
34	7½	..	Interboro Rap T	1500	9⅝	7⅛	8⅝	7⅝
15	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	2500	5	4⅝	5	
5½	1⅜	..	Int Agr Cop	500	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
51¼	7½	..	Int Agr ppf	200	7	7	7	7
179¾	92⅛	6	Int Business M	2400	106	93¼	106	92⅛
12⅝	3½	.50	Int Carriers	400	5	4⅝	5	
62½	17¼	3	Int Cement	1900	20	17	19	17¼
4	⅛	..	Int Combustion	400	⅜			
39¾	5¼	..	Int Combus pf	400	6	5⅝	6	6
60½	22½	2½	Int Harvester	5500	26⅛	22⅝	25¼	22⅛
143½	112	7	Int Harvester pf	100	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	125
31	10	2b	Int Hidroelec	5600	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛
73¼	19½	..	Int Match pf	4000	23	20	23	20¼
16⅛	3⅛	..	Int Marc Marine	300	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
20⅛	7½	.40	Int Nickel	47500	8⅝	7⅜	8⅜	7½
14½	10	7	Int Paper 7%	10	10	10	10	
10¼	2	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	2½	2½	2½	2
6	⅞	..	IntPap&Pow B	100	1	1	1	
4½	½	..	IntPaj&Pow C	300	1	1	1	1
16¼	6⅝	6	Int Print Ink	400	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
69½	54	6	Int Pr Ink pf	50	50	40	40	42
11	7	..	Int Rys C A ct	70	2½	2½	2½	3½
42	25⅝	3	Int Salt	600	27¼	25¼	27¼	25⅝
54	42	3	Int Shoe	2500	45½	40	45¼	43
51	18	..	Int Silver	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
90½	55¼	..	Int Silver pf	20	58	58	58	58
38¾	14	2	Int Tel &Tel	36500	16⅜	14	16½	14
21⅞	10	1	Interstate Dept S	400	11¼	10½	11¼	10½
67½	57	7	Interstate DS xw	30	55	55	55	..
18½	8½	1	Intertype Corp	600	9	8½	9	
9¼	2	..	Investors Equity	100	2	2	2	2
31	18	4	Island Crk Coal	100	18⅝	18½	18½	15½
			—J—					
57½	24	4	Jewel Tea	1400	30⅛	24¾	30⅛	24
80¾	31¼	3	Johns Manville	4900	37	32	37	32
123½	99	7	Jones ⅛ Laughlin	120	101	100⅛	101	101
			—K—					
115¾	113¼	6	Kan C P&L B pf	200	114	113½	113½	..
45	8¼	..	Kan C & South	400	12¾	12	12½	11
7	½	..	Karstadt	800	⅝	½	½	½
18	8	1	Kaufmann D St	200	[illegible]	9	10	9
24⅝	8½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	700	9¼	8½	9¼	8¾
101½	41	7	Keith Al Orph pf	300	45	45	45	
3½	⅝	..	Kelly-Springfield	2700	1	¾	1	1
45	10	..	Kelly-Sp 6%	40	12½	12½	12½	
26	5⅛	..	Kelly-Sj 8%	19000	6¼	5⅝	6	6⅞
19¾	3⅛	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	2900	4⅞	3⅝	4⅞	3⅝
15½	6	..	Kelvinator Corp	3400	7¼	6⅛	7⅛	6
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	30	35½	30	35½	32
31½	10¼	1	Kennecott Cop	18100	12¼	10⅝	12	10¼
20½	10	..	Kinney & Co	400	11	11	11	10
70	19⅝	..	Kinney pf	10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
29⅝	19	1.60	Kresge	7100	21⅛	19⅞	21	19⅞
6¾	4½	..	Kresge Dept S	20	4½	4½	4½	4½
35	24½	..	Kresge D S pf	10	24½	24½	24½	
55	33½	1	Kress Co	600	34	33½	33½	34
27¾	5½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	7100	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	6¼
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	9900	21⅝	18⅝	20¾	18⅞
			—L—					
17⅛	6	1	Lane Bryant	100	6	6	6	
4¾	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
18¾	8	..	Lehigh Port Cem	200	8½	8	8½	
1⅞	3¼	..	Lehigh Val Coal	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
61	17½	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	20½	19⅞	20⅛	17½
69¾	35	3	Lehman Corp	4700	39	35	39	35
30⅞	7	..	Libbey-Owens-F	700	8¼	7¼	8¼	7⅛
28½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	17¼	16½	17¼	
34¾	15	2c	Lima Loco Wks	1400	18	15¼	17¾	15⅜
33	20	2	Link-Belt	100	20½	20½	20	½ 20¼
55½	15¼	2	Liquid Carbonic	1700	17⅝	15½	17⅝	15¼
63½	27⅝	3	Loew's Inc	17700	34½	29½	33½	27⅝
98	70	6½	Loews pf	1200	75	70	70	..
6½	2⅝	..	Loft Inc	1400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3
54⅞	35⅛	2.80	Loose-Wiles Bisc	2900	38	35⅛	37½	35¼
35⅝	20	1¾	Louisville G&E A	1700	21½	20	21½	21
111	40	5	Louisville & N	100	42	42	42	40
4⅛	1⅜	..	Louisiana Oil R	900	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
19	5½	..	Ludlum Steel	400	6½	5½	6½	6
52¼	21½	..	Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	21½	21½	21½	
			—M—					
36	17	2½	McCall Corp	1900	20	17	200	18
51¼	20½	3	McCrory Stores	400	26	25	26	27
51⅝	17½	3	McCrory B	170	20	18	20	20
93½	55	6	McCrory pf	110	55	55	55	
28½	12	1	McIntyre Porcu	700	17	15½	17	15⅝
103½	38½	4	McKeesport Tin	7900	42½	38½	41¾	38½
10½	2½	..	McLellan Stores	700	3⅜	2½	3⅜	3⅛
43⅜	15¾	2	Mack Trucks	3700	19	15¾	18¾	15⅝
106¾	53	3½	Macy (RH) & Co	1700	61½	54¼	61¼	53
7⅛	2	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
27¾	7⅛	1	Magma Cop	400	8	7⅛	8	7⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Manati Sugar	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Mandel Bros	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
[illegible]	9⅛	..	Man Elv mg	2000	13	9¼	12⅝	9½
[illegible]	6	1	Man Shirt	400	6	6	6	6
[illegible]	⅛	..	Madacaibo Oil	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	
[illegible]	12⅝	1.20	Marine Mid	2400	14	12½	14	12⅝
[illegible]	7⅛	..	Market St Ry ppf	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8⅝
32⅞	11⅛	2	Marlin-Rockwell	200	12	11⅛	11⅛	12
16	1½	..	Marmon Motor	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
32⅝	13¾	2½	Marshall Field	2100	15¼	13¾	15	14½
31⅛	14⅜	2	Mathieson Alkali	400	16⅝	15½	16⅝	16
39	24¼	2½	May Dept Stores	1900	27⅝	25⅝	27¼	25½
8⅞	2	..	Maytag	200	2	2	2	..
24⅝	5	3	Maytag pf ww	400	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	5½
91⅛	51	6	Maytag 1pf	600	52	51	51	52
34	18½	2	Melville Shoe	400	19	18½	19	18½
27	20	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	400	21	20	20	21
10¾	2¾	..	[illegible]	900	3⅛	3	3½	3½
16¾	5	..	Mid-Cont Pet	6100	5¾	5	5⅝	5⅛
31½	7	3	Midland Steel	700	9¼	7½	9¼	8
94	35¼	6	Midland Stl pf	1100	45	39½	44	35¾

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Last Oct. 5
7⅞	1⅛	..	Min Moline	2700	1⅝	1⅛	1½	1⅛
45	14	4	Min SP&SSM ll	50	18	18	18	17
28⅝	5⅛	..	Mo Kan & Tex	1400	7⅛	5¾	7	5⅝
85	18	7	Mo K&T pf	700	21	18	21	20
42⅝	10	..	Mo Pacific	3900	13⅛	10	12⅛	10½
107	24¾	5	Mo Pacific pf	1400	30	24	29	24¾
21⅛	9	..	Mohawk Carpet	800	9⅛	9	9	10
59	16½	1¼	Monsanto Chem	1700	17⅛	16½	17⅛	16¾
29⅜	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	40100	11⅛	9	11⅛	8⅝
⅝	⅛	..	Mother Lode	400	¼	..	⅛	⅛
4⅛	⅝	..	Moto Met Gauge	400	1	⅝	⅝	1
47⅞	15	2	Motor Products	700	19	16½	19	17
19⅝	6⅛	1	Motor Wheel	800	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛
26⅞	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	100	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	9⅞
72⅝	22	7	Mullins pf	23000	27	22	22⅝	25
8⅝	5	..	Murray Body	2900	6⅛	5	6⅝	5
			—N—					
40⅞	15⅛	4	Nash Motors	17900	17⅞	15⅛	17⅞	15⅞
10¾	3⅝	..	Nat Acme	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛
13	4	..	Nat Air Trans	120	5	4⅝	4⅞	..
10	2⅝	..	Nat Bellas Hess	1400	3⅝	2⅞	3	3⅛
83⅝	37¾	2.60	Nat Biscuit	25100	44⅝	38½	43½	38⅞
133½	127⅞	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	131⅞	127⅞	127⅞	..
29⅞	15	1½	Nat Cash Reg	7700	17⅞	15⅛	17⅞	15⅞
50⅝	20⅛	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	31400	24⅝	21	24⅝	20⅝
7⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Dept Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
36⅝	19¾	2	Nat Distillers	400	22⅞	20	22⅞	20¼
37⅞	7⅜	..	Nat Enam & St	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
142	138	7	Nat Lead pf A	57000	140	140	140	140
44⅛	14⅛	1	Nat Pow & Lt	12100	17	14⅛	16⅞	14⅛
1⅛	⅛	..	Nat Radiator	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
58	18⅛	2	Nat Steel	2100	23	21	23	21⅞
70⅛	12	..	Nat Supply	400	13⅛	12	13⅛	12⅛
24⅛	8	1	Nat Tea	700	10⅛	8⅛	9⅜	8⅝
14¾	5	.80	Nevada Cons Cop	4700	6	5⅛	6	5
3⅛	3⅛	..	Newport Ind	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
30⅛	10⅛	1	Newport Co	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
58⅝	41	3	Newport A	400	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
23	7	..	NY Air Brake	400	7	7	7	7⅛
132⅛	49⅛	4	NY Central	41900	59	52⅛	57⅛	50
227	130	5	NY & Harlem	4000	134	125	132	120
12⅛	2	..	NY Investors	1400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
94⅛	30⅛	4	NY NH & H	4100	37⅛	31⅛	36⅛	30⅛
118⅛	80	7	NY NH & H pf	400	83	80	83	..
13⅛	2⅛	..	N Y Ship	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2⅝
13⅛	5⅛	..	NY Ont & W	1500	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	5⅛
2	⅛	..	NY Rys pf	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
118	99⅛	7	NY Steam 7%	2000	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛	99⅛
72	31	7	NY Ship pf	100	45	45	45	..
20⅛	10	..	Noranda M	19100	12	10	11⅛	10⅛
217	112	10	Norfolk & West	1400	124⅛	116	122⅛	112
93	80	4	Norfolk & W pf	60	80⅛	80	80	80
90⅛	26⅛	2a	North American	12400	35	27⅛	35	26⅛
57	41	3	North Amer pf	400	45⅛	42⅛	45⅛	43
11	3⅛	..	No Am Aviation	2400	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	3⅛
107⅛	87⅛	6	No Am Edison pf	400	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	90
63⅛	19⅛	3	Northern Pacific	16100	23	19⅛	22	19⅛
			—O—					
19⅛	6⅛	..	Ohio Oil	7600	7⅝	6⅛	7⅝	6⅜
3⅛	1	..	Oliver Farm Eq	900	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅛
26	4⅛	..	Oliver F E ppf	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4
28⅛	14	2	Oppenheim Col	300	14	14	14	..
75	13	..	Orpheum Circ pf	170	15	13	14⅜	13½
58⅛	20⅛	2½	Otis Elevator	2500	24	20⅝	24	20¼
18⅝	3⅝	..	Otis Steel	2100	4⅜	3⅝	4⅜	3¾
85	42	4	Outlet Co	10	46	46	46	46
113⅛	108	7	Outlet Co pf pf	10	110	110	110	..
39⅛	20⅛	2	Owens Ill Glass	300	22	21⅛	22	21¼
			—P—					
54⅛	29⅛	2	Pacific Gas&El	4200	33⅛	29⅛	33	30
60⅛	35	3	Pacific Lighting	2400	39	35	38⅛	37
26⅛	9⅛	..	Pacific Mills	70	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	12
131⅛	100⅛	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	20	108	104	108⅛	100⅛
133	114	6	Pacific T&T pf	10	117	117	117	114
11⅛	4	.40	Packard Motor	7800	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
35⅛	20	..	Pan-Am Pet	300	20	20	20	20
4⅛	⅛	..	Panhandle P & R	1300	1	⅛	1	⅛
30⅛	10	..	Panhandle pf	30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
50⅛	10⅛	2½	Paramount Pub	17700	12⅛	10⅛	12⅛	10⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	Park Utah	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅛	1⅛	..	Parmalee Trans	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	Pathe Exchange	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8⅛	3	..	Pathe Exch A	400	4	3	4	3
15⅛	4⅛	..	Patino Mines	500	6⅛	5⅛	6	5
4⅛	2	..	Peerless Motor	100	2	2	2	2
46⅛	22	1	Penick & Ford	2000	25	22	25	22
5⅛	3⅛	..	Penn Coal&Coke	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
5⅛	1	..	Penn Dixie Cem	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
44⅛	28⅛	2.40	Penney (JC)	3300	32⅛	29⅛	32⅛	29⅛
100⅛	90	6	Penney (JC) pf	200	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	91
64	29⅛	2	Pennsylvania RR	14300	34⅛	30	33⅛	29⅛
260	125	8	Peoples GasL&C	1200	140	130	140	130
10⅛	4⅛	..	Petroleum	4000	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25⅛	6⅛	..	Phelps Dodge	4000	8	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛
12⅛	3⅛	..	Phila & Reading	2000	4	3⅛	4	3⅛
16⅛	4⅛	..	Phillips Pet	10200	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	5
1⅛	⅛	..	Pierce Oil	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
23⅛	5⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	300	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛
3⅛	⅛	..	Pierce Pet	1300	1	⅛	1	⅛
37	20⅛	2½	Pillsbury Flour	1000	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛
39⅛	26⅛	3.14	Pirelli Co Italy	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
50	35	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	35	35	35	35
18⅛	3⅛	.70	Pitts Screw & Bolt	200	5	3⅛	5	4⅛
97	36⅛	7	Pitts Steel pf	230	40	36⅛	38⅛	36⅛
[illegible]	2⅛	..	Pitts United	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23⅛	3	..	Poor & Co B	1900	3	2⅛	3	2⅛
24⅛	9	..	Postal Tel pf	200	10	10	10	10
20⅛	5⅛	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	4000	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
26⅛	7⅛	..	Prairie Pipe Line	2400	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	8
7⅛	1⅛	..	Pressed Steel Car	200	3	1⅛	2	1⅛
47⅛	8⅛	..	Pressed Stl C pf	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
71⅛	39⅛	2.40	Procter & Gam	6000	46	40⅛	44⅛	40⅛
6	1⅛	..	Prod & Refiners	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16	6	..	Prod & Ref pf	20	6	6	6	..
96⅛	51⅛	3.40	Public Serv	12300	62	52⅛	60⅛	52⅛
102⅛	90	5	Pub Serv 5%	1300	90⅛	90	90⅛	90⅛
120⅛	97	6	Pub Serv 6%	1300	102⅛	100⅛	102	100⅛
139⅛	112⅛	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	115
58⅛	22	4	Pullman	4500	25	22⅛	24	22⅛
11⅛	5	..	Pure Oil	2400	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
101⅛	64⅛	8	Pure Oil pf	90	70	65	70	65
55⅛	12⅛	3	Purity Bakeries	8000	15⅛	13	15	13⅛
			—R—					
27⅛	10⅛	..	Radio Corp Amer	70600	13⅛	11	13	10⅛
55⅛	43⅛	3.50	Radio pf A	1000	46	43⅛	44	43⅛
60	25⅛	5	Radio pf B	1700	30	27	28⅛	25⅛
24⅛	6⅛	..	Radio-Keith-O	25000	8⅛	6⅛	8⅛	7
29⅛	9⅛	1.60	Raybestos Man	200	11	10⅛	11	9⅛
97⅛	45	4	Reading	1300	57	50	57	47⅛
30⅛	3⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	1200	4	3⅛	4	3⅛
13	6	..	Reis & Co pf	60	7	7	7	7
19⅛	4	..	Remington Rand	3900	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
88	25	7	Rem Rand 1pf	300	25	25	25	27
10⅛	3	.40	Reo Motors	2700	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	3⅛
25⅛	5⅛	..	Republic I & S	4100	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛
54	15	..	Repub I&S pf	1000	17	15	16⅛	15
22⅛	7	1.40	Reynolds Metal	1200	8	7⅛	8	7⅛
18⅛	2⅛	..	Reynolds Spring	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6⅛	⅛	..	Richfield Oil	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
10⅛	2⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	1300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	9	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	1700	11⅛	10	11⅛	10⅛
42⅛	13⅛	2.25	Royal Dutch	2400	19	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛
			—S—					
60⅛	38⅛	5	Safeway Stores	5900	40⅛	39	40	40⅛
97⅛	75	6	Safeway S 6%	10	76	76	76	75
108⅛	89⅛	7	Safeway S 7%	30	92	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
30⅛	9⅛	1	St Joseph Lead	1600	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	10
63⅛	6⅛	..	StL & SF	1300	8⅛	6⅛	8⅛	6⅛
76	7⅛	6	StL & SF pf	100	11	8⅛	10⅛	7⅛
20⅛	5	1	Savage Arms	200	6⅛	5	5⅛	..
51	40	1.40	Scott Paper	300	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	42⅛
1⅛	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
20⅛	5⅛	..	Seaboard O	15400	7⅛	5⅛	7⅛	6⅛
11	3⅛	..	Seagrave	100	4	4	4	3⅛
63⅛	31	2½	Sears Roebuck	20100	35⅛	32⅛	35⅛	31
1⅛	⅛	..	Seneca Cop	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	..	Servel Inc	1000	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	4
29⅛	11	1	Shattuck (FG)	2900	12⅛	11	12⅛	11⅛
10⅛	3⅛	..	Shell Union Oil	3900	4⅛	3⅛	4	3⅛
78	23⅛	..	Shell Un Oil pf	1200	30	27	28	..
9⅛	1⅛	..	Shubert Theatre	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23⅛	8⅛	..	Simmons	12000	10⅛	8⅛	10	9⅛
11	4⅛	..	Simms Petroleum	1000	6	5	6	6
15⅛	5⅛	..	Sinclair	7500	6⅛	5⅛	6	5⅛
103	77	8	Sinclair pf	100	83	83	83	83
12⅛	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	800	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30	18	..	Sloss Shef pf	10	19	19	19	..
15⅛	2	..	Snider Pack pf	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Last Oct. 5
21	12⅛	1.60	Socony Vac	16300	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛
64⅛	28⅛	2	So Calif Edison	4400	32⅛	28⅛	31⅛	28⅛
109⅛	45	6	Southern Pacific	13400	50⅛	45	50	45⅛
17⅛	7	..	So P Rico Sugar	1200	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	7
112⅛	87	6	So P R Sug pf	100	90⅛	89	89	90
65⅛	14⅛	4	Southern Ry	7400	18	14⅛	17⅛	15
36	18	1	Spalding & Bros	100	18	18	18	18
115⅛	95	7	Spalding pf	10	95	95	95	100
13⅛	3⅛	1	Sparks Withing	2400	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	3⅛
17⅛	6	..	Spicer Mfg	2700	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
17⅛	3⅛	..	Spieg May Stern	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20⅛	12⅛	1.20	Stand Brands	19600	14⅛	12⅛	14⅛	12⅛
124	116	7	Stand Brands pf	200	119	119	119	..
88⅛	29⅛	3.50	Stand Gas & El	7100	36⅛	30	36⅛	29⅛
84⅛	42⅛	4	Stand G&E pf	500	44⅛	43	44	43
108⅛	75	7	Stand G&E 7%	10	75	75	75	76
51⅛	28⅛	2.50	Stand Oil Calif	13400	31	28⅛	30⅛	22⅛
19	8⅛	1	Stand Oil Kan	200	1	8½	10	9
52⅛	28⅛	..	Stand Oil NJ	36000	31⅛	28⅛	31⅛	28⅛
34⅛	9⅛	2	Starrett Co	1000	11	9⅛	11	9⅛
5⅛	1	..	Sterling Secur	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	21	3	Sterling cv pf	1300	22⅛	21	22⅛	21⅛
21⅛	4⅛	..	Stewart Warner	1000	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
54⅛	13⅛	2	Stone & Webster	7600	17	13⅛	17	14
26	9	1.20	Studebaker	2600	11⅛	9⅛	10	9
48⅛	26⅛	1	Sun Oil	2000	35	35	35	35
104⅛	89	6	Sun Oil pf	10	89	89	89	..
40⅛	18	2½	Superheater	1300	19	19	19	19
1⅛	⅛	..	Superior Oil	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
13⅛	3⅛	..	Superior Steel	1300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
18⅛	11⅛	1	Sweets Co Amer	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
			—T—					
21⅛	13⅛	1.40	Telautograph	100	14	14	14	14⅛
9⅛	2⅛	6	Tenn Corp	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
46⅛	15	2	Texas Corp	12300	17	15	16⅛	15⅛
58⅛	20⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	11300	24	21⅛	24	21⅛
17⅛	4⅛	..	Texas & P Land	8200	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	4⅛
22	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	100	5	5	5	5
6	2	..	Thermoid	1000	2⅛	2	2	..
23	8⅛	2.40	The Fair	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
15⅛	5⅛	..	Third Ave Ry	400	6⅛	6	6⅛	5⅛
35	6⅛	1	Thompson	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
18	6⅛	1.20	Thompson Prod	1000	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8⅛	1⅛	..	Thompson Star	100	2	2	2	2
34⅛	21⅛	3.50	Thompson St pf	500	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22
9	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	2600	4	3⅛	4	3⅛
88	20⅛	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	400	23	21⅛	23	22⅛
13	4	..	Timken-Detroit	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
59	19⅛	2	Timken Roller	1000	21	19⅛	21	20
18	3⅛	.40	Transamerica	8900	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17⅛	5⅛	..	Transue & Wil	400	6	5⅛	6	..
11⅛	3	..	Tri Continental	900	4⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
94⅛	51	6	Tri Cont pf	100	55	55	55	51
45⅛	24⅛	2.50	Trico Products	400	26⅛	24⅛	26⅛	24⅛
10	3	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	3	3	3	..
17⅛	3⅛	..	Twin CityR T	100	4	4	4	3⅛
82	19⅛	7	Twin City RT pf	10	20	20	20	..
			—U—					
21⅛	2⅛	..	Ulen & Co	500	3	2⅛	2⅛	3
75⅛	24⅛	4	Underwd El Fish	1200	29⅛	25⅛	29⅛	24⅛
14⅛	6⅛	..	Union Bag & P	200	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	8⅛
72	27⅛	2.60	Union Carbide	31300	34⅛	27⅛	33⅛	27⅛
28⅛	11⅛	2	Union Oil Calif	1400	14⅛	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛
205⅛	98⅛	10	Union Pacific	3200	111⅛	100	110	98⅛
87	70	4	Union Pacific pf	300	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	71⅛
25⅛	18⅛	1.60	Union Tank Car	200	19	19	19	19
37⅛	12⅛	..	United Air & Tr	1000	15⅛	12⅛	15⅛	12⅛
61⅛	40	3	United A&T pf	200	46	41	46	40
27⅛	5	..	United Am Bosch	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
41⅛	24	2	United Biscuit	300	25	24	25	25
28⅛	6⅛	..	United Carbon	400	9	6⅛	9	6⅛
31⅛	10⅛	.75	United Corp	97800	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛	10⅛
52⅛	35⅛	3	United Corp pf	5500	39⅛	35⅛	39⅛	36⅛
3⅛	1⅛	..	United Dyewood	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12	3	..	United El Coal	100	4	4	4	3⅛
67⅛	28⅛	4	United Fruit	1500	31⅛	28⅛	31⅛	29
37⅛	19⅛	1.20	United Gas Im	47000	22⅛	19⅛	21⅛	20
108⅛	95⅛	5	United Gas Im pf	200	97⅛	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛
31⅛	10⅛	2	United Piece Dye	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
107	96	6½	United P Dye pf	10	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	103⅛
10	6⅛	..	US Distributing	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
12⅛	1⅛	..	US & For Sec	300	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	2⅛
90	52	6	US & For S pf	100	52	52	52	52
30⅛	10⅛	..	US Freight	200	12	11⅛	12	12
60	21⅛	1.60	US Gypsum	400	25	22⅛	25	23
12⅛	4⅛	..	US Hoffman M	300	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
77⅛	20⅛	..	US Indus Alco	1000	23⅛	20⅛	23	20⅛
10⅛	2⅛	..	US Leather	500	3	2⅛	3	2⅛
15⅛	4⅛	..	US Leather A	400	5	4⅛	5	4⅛
86⅛	68	7	US Leather ppf	100	68	68	68	..
27⅛	11	2	US Pipe & Fdry	3300	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛	11⅛
20⅛	14	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
38⅝	9	1	US Realty	500	14	9	13¾	9
20⅜	5⅛	..	US Rubber	3700	6⅝	5½	6⅛	5⅜
36⅜	9⅝	..	US Rubber 1pf	200	12¼	9⅝	12¼	10½
29⅞	12⅞	1	US Smelt R & M	300	15¼	13⅞	15¼	13¾
47	35	3.50	US Smelt pf	400	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	..
152¾	62¾	4	US Steel	96300	71¼	64	71⅛	62¾
150	114	7	US Steel pf	500	120	114⅝	120	114½
57½	24	3	Univ Pictures pf	300	34	33	33	..
4	⅛	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	½
31	8	3	Utilities P&Lt A	6300	10½	8	10	8½
			—V—					
2	½	..	Vadsco Sales	200	⅝	½	½	½
28	14	..	Vadsco Sales pf	100	17	17	17	17
78¾	13⅛	..	Vanadium	500	18	13¾	17	13¼
60	22	..	Van Raalte pf	20	22	22	22	20
3⅛	½	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
17	3⅝	..	Va-C Chem 6%	300	4½	3⅝	4½	3
71¾	47	7	Va-C Chem 7%	200	48½	48	48½	48⅝
109	86	6	Va El & Pow pf	300	87½	86	87½	86
71⅝	33	4	Vulcan Detin	400	36⅜	33	36⅛	34⅝
			—W—					
20	6½	..	Wabash RR	1100	7	6	7	6⅜
87	10	..	Wabash pf A	1300	11	10	11	10
27⅞	17⅝	1.50	Waldorf System	400	20	18⅝	20	19
15	2½	..	Walworth	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
27¾	6¾	..	Ward Baking A	100	8	8	8	8
6⅝	2	..	Ward Baking B	800	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
57½	24	7	Ward Baking pf	200	30	30	30	30
20⅝	4⅝	..	Warner Bros A	6600	6⅝	5⅛	6⅝	5¼
40½	10¾	3.85	Warner Bros pf	100	16	16	16	17⅝
7⅝	1	..	Warner Quinlan	600	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
46⅞	8	2	Warren Bros	3600	8½	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛
49⅞	15	3	Warren cv pf	30	16½	16	16	16
20¼	12¼	2	Wesson Oil	400	13⅝	12¼	13⅝	12¾
57½	44¼	4	Wesson Oil pf	200	44½	44½	44½	44½
105½	61	7	W Penn El A	70	77	61	77	61
103	61	6	W Penn El pf	300	64	63½	64	65
112	65	7	W Penn El 7%	10	75	65½	75	65¼
120	100½	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	102	100½	100½	104½
12⅞	4	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	4	4	4	4
19⅝	5⅝	..	Westn Maryland	900	7¼	5⅝	7¼	5⅝
20	5½	..	Westn Md 2pf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛
14⅞	3¾	..	Westn Pacific	100	4	4	4	3⅝
31⅝	6½	..	Westn Pac pf	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
150¾	88	8	Westn Union	1000	100	91	97⅝	87½
36⅞	16	2	Westing Air Br	600	18	16	18	16⅛
107⅞	20¼	2½	Westing Elec	12100	48	40	47⅝	39⅝
119½	75½	3½	Westing El pf	20	84	80⅛	80⅝	80
28	6⅛	..	Weston El Instru	200	8⅛	7	8	7
46	8¼	3	Westvaco Chlor	400	11	9½	11	9¼
26¾	7¾	..	White Motor	300	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
47⅜	22¼	4	White Rock	300	23½	22¾	23	22⅞
8	1⅛	..	White Sew M	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
10¾	2⅝	..	White Sew M pf	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30	18⅛	2.50	Wilcox Rich A	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	18½
8	1¾	..	Willys-Overland	1200	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
86¼	14½	7	Willys-Over pf	100	14½	14½	14½	16
3⅝	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	200	½	⅞	1	1
10¾	1¾	..	Wilson & Co A	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
51¾	15	..	Wilson & C pf	1400	16	15	15½	15¼
72¾	43½	2.40	Woolworth	55500	50⅝	43⅞	49¾	43⅝
106⅝	20	..	Worthgton Pump	1800	25¾	20	25	20¼
80⅝	50⅛	4	Wrigley	400	50½	52⅛	50	52⅛
			—Y—					
30	12¼	2	Yale & Towne	300	13½	12¼	13½	13
15⅛	3⅝	..	Yellow Truck	1200	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	3⅞
78	19	..	Youngstown	1600	21	19	21	20
29	14	2	Young Sp & Wire	600	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
			—Z—					
5¼	1	..	Zenith Radio	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

Short Selling Ban By Stock Exchange Made More Drastic

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange took further measures designed drastically to curtail short selling today.

The committee on business conduct informed members that their floor brokers must be notified with each selling order whether it is a real or "long" sale, or whether it is a short sale.

While official comment from the exchange is lacking, it is understood that no short sales are being permitted that will depress the price of the stock. That is, if a broker receives an order to sell 500 shares of Westinghouse short, and Westinghouse is selling at the time the order is received at $40 a share, he may execute the order only if he can do it without depressing the price below that quotation.

This further action of the exchange follows partial or complete restrictions against short selling in several of the foreign markets, and widespread agitation in this country for control of professional trading.

While the stock exchange has traditionally been committed to maintaining a free and open market, and vigorously opposed any restrictions on legitimate trading, there has at last arisen a strong feeling among stock exchange members themselves that some action should be taken to reassure the public that no destructive trading tactics are being permitted.

It is said in usually well-informed brokerage circles that there has been considerable sharp disagreement among exchange members as to what action should be taken at this time, and today's measures were regarded as a concession to those who seek virtually to ban short selling.

The current procedure does not technically ban short selling, but brokers said it was tending to check it almost completely.

LONDON MARKET IS AFFECTED BY GENERAL ELECTION

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—News of a general election caused a general rise of from a quarter to half a point in government stocks on the London Stock Exchange today, but other factors created uneasiness and checked dealings in other directions.

Canadian issues and German bonds were weak. Transatlantic favorites were easy.

Hydro-Electric was quoted at 10, International Nickel at 9⅞, Brazilian Traction at 9⅜ and Radio 14¾.

Foreign exchanges moved against London. The dollar opened at 3.83 and went to 3.81¾. The franc opened at 93.87 and the guilder 9.50.

DIVIDENDS

Associated Dry Goods Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, placing it on a $1 annual basis, compared with $2.50 previously. The dividend is payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Union Oil Company of California declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 10 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Melville Shoe Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Maytag Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the first preferred and 75 cents on the cumulative preferred, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record [illegible] 16.

Century Ribbon Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Columbian Carbon Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1, placing the capital stock represented by voting trust certificates on a $4 annual basis, compared with $5 previously. The dividend is payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Massachusetts Investors Trust declared a quarterly dividend of 29 cents a share, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 6. Three months ago a distribution of 34 cents a share was made. The amount of this dividend is determined by the dividend and interest income of the trust fund.

Isaac Silver Bros. Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 19.

F. & W. Grand 5-10-25 Cent Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 19.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Oct. 30.

Charles E. Hires Company declared dividends of 50 cents on the Class B common and 50 cents on the management stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 12.

American Smelting & Refining Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share on the common stock, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 16, placing the stock on a $1.50 annual basis, compared with $2 previously.

New York Merchandise Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Marconi International Marine Company declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent, less tax, on the common.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Oct. 30, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $3 previously.

GRAINS AT CHICAGO RISE WITH STOCKS

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Upturns in grain prices early today accompanied brisk rallies shown by securities. There were also reports that the amount of wheat afloat for Europe was now only sufficient for two or three weeks' requirements.

Opening at ¼ to 1 cent advance, wheat afterward gained further. Corn started unchanged to ¾ higher and continued to point upward.

Opening prices were: Wheat, Dec., 45⅝@¾; March 48¼; May 49¼@⅜; July 50⅛@¼. Corn, Dec., 33¾@⅞; March 35¼; May 37@37¼. Oats, Dec., 20⅝@¾; May 23⅝.

Wheat closed firm, 2c to 2¼c higher, corn 1⅛c to 1⅝c up, oats ⅞c to 1⅛c advanced, and provisions varying from 10c decline to 15c gain.

EXPORTS TO ELEVEN COUNTRIES HIGHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—American exports to 11 countries in August increased slightly as compared with the previous month, although the total outflow to all nations declined.

Increases were reported in the value of exports to Belgium, France, Greece, Norway, Soviet Russia, Sweden, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, British Malaya and British South Africa.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

Interborough Rapid Transit Co. pamphlet report for the year ended June 30, shows loss of $833,484 after taxes, rentals, fixed charges, etc., but before deducting 5 per cent dividend rental on Manhattan modified guarantee stock, compared with profit of $627,272 in the preceding year. After deducting 5 per cent Manhattan modified dividend rental, deficit was $3,-315,934 compared with $2,165,078 in the preceding fiscal year.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 6—Sales of National Cash Register Co. in the Orient, India, Australia, South Africa and the Philippines increased substantially in the quarter ended Sept. 30 as compared with the like period in 1930, George E. Irving, sales manager in these territories, stated on a visit to the company's headquarters.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Buoyant; leaders up 5 points and more.

Bonds: Irregular; utilities gain.

Curb: Strong; active rally.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; sterling strong.

Cotton: Higher; firm stock market, trade buying.

Sugar: Higher; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; strength Wall Street, absence rains southwest.

Corn: Firm; strong stock market, decreased contract stocks.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Lower.

FOREIGN

London: The stock market closed cheerful with further gains in gilt edge securities and industrials and a slight recovery in transatlantic issues. Improved sterling exchange and favorable Wall Street advices aided the advance. Sterling touched $3.90 and Paris 98 francs 78 centimes.

Paris: Price movements on the Bourse were irregular, but losses were small, while some substantial gains were recorded.

Berlin: Boerse closed.

COTTON HAS STRONG TONE

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—The prolonged decline in cotton was followed today by a decidedly steadier tone. Offerings from the South were much smaller than recently and prices advanced about $2 a bale on continued trade buying and covering of shorts which appeared to be influenced by the better tone of the stock market and the hope of constructive developments from tonight's conference in Washington. December contracts sold up to 5.89 or about 38 points net higher and the mid-afternoon market was within 2 or 3 points of the best.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—A fair selection amounting to 9580 bales was offered at the wool sales today. Demand was quiet and competition was less keen. Greasy crossbreds were freely bought by the home trade at current rates. Coarse kinds were irregular and easier. Slipes were in active demand at full rates.

AMERICAN SMELTING PROFITS OFF SHARPLY

American Smelting & Refining Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $2,752,405, equal to 22 cents a share on the 1,829,940 common shares after preferred dividends. After charging against profits of the first six months, the write-off of excess metal stocks to the lower of cost or market and amounting to $1,487,231, the company failed to earn its preferred dividends by $1,084,826. This write-off is purely a bookkeeping item as the company still has the metals. It will not become an actual loss until excess metal stocks are sold and then only in the event that the prices received are below June 30 values.

In the first six months of 1930, the company earned $6,879,442, equal to $2.74 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.45¾	.47¼	.45⅝	.47	+2⅛
March	.48¼	.49⅞	.48⅛	.49⅝	+2⅛
May	.49⅝	.51⅝	.49¼	.51⅛	+2¼
Corn					
December	.33⅛	.34⅞	.33⅝	.34¾	+1⅜
March	.36½	.36⅞	.35⅝	.36½	+1⅛
May	.37¼	.38⅝	.37	.38⅝	+1⅝
Oats					
December	.20¾	.21⅝	.20⅝	.21½	+1
May	.23⅝	.24⅝	.23⅝	.24⅝	+1
Lard					
October	7.07	7.12	7.07	7.07	+.07
December	5.97	6.15	5.95	6.12	+.15
January	5.82	5.97	5.82	5.97	+.15

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.40	.38⅛	.39⅞	+2⅛
May	.43⅝	.42¼	.43⅝	+2⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.53⅞	.52⅛	.53⅞	+1⅝
December	.53⅞	.52⅝	.53⅞	+1⅛
May	.57⅞	.56⅝	.57⅞	+1⅛

ATLAS UTILITIES ACQUISITION

Atlas Utilities Corp. has acquired control of National Securities Investment Co., a general management investment trust, with assets of approximately $11,000,000.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.35	5.75	5.34	5.71	+.37
December	5.50	5.89	5.50	5.83	+.31
January	5.59	5.99	5.58	5.93	+.32
March	5.78	6.18	5.77	6.11	+.32
May	5.97	6.38	5.96	6.31	+.32
July	6.15	6.55	6.15	6.46	+.30

Spots 5.85, up 35 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.35	5.73	5.35	5.66	+.34
December	5.48	5.88	5.45	5.81	+.35
January	5.57	5.97	5.54	5.92	+.36
March	5.76	6.15	5.74	6.07	+.32
May	5.96	6.33	5.94	6.30	+.34
July	6.14	6.53	6.14	6.48	+.37

Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.72	5.83	5.72	5.78	+.33
December	5.56	5.96	5.56	5.90	+.40
January	5.67	6.07	5.65	6.00	+.38
March	5.80	6.20	5.86	6.13	+.40
May	6.03	6.46	6.03	6.40	+.34
July	6.23	6.66	6.23	6.57	+.34

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	4.03	4.07	3.90	4.03	—.03
December	3.97	4.01	3.97	4.01	+.01
January	4.01	4.10	3.92	4.00	+.03
March	4.09	4.17	4.01	4.14	+[illegible]
May	4.16	4.24	4.11	4.22	+[illegible]
July	4.22	4.28	4.18	4.25	+[illegible]

Spots 4.36, down 24 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales 5000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	67.00	67.00	+1.00
November	66.00	66.00	....
December	66.00	66.00	....
January	66.00	66.00	+ [illegible]
February	65.40	65.40	+ .40
March	65.00	65.00	....
April	64.00	64.00	....

All bid prices. Tone at close steady.

CLOTH MARKET EXPERIENCES A DULL WEEK

Raw Cotton Drop Induces Caution—Colored Yarn Division Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 6—The colored yarn goods division seemed to be the brightest spot in the primary cotton cloth market last week.

Chambrays and denims have enjoyed a steady flow of business aggregating a satisfactory volume, although no large forward contracts have as yet been placed.

There has been a great expansion in the use of play suits and overalls for children which has accounted for considerable business in denims and chambrays. The latter is also credited with displacing other goods of finer texture in shirts other than work shirts.

There has been a tremendous sale in retail channels of cheap sheets and pillowcases. It is said that many of these cheap sheets are not replaceable, as they were sold at sacrifice prices by mills to clean out obsolete stocks of cloth.

There have also been heavy sales of blankets of all kinds from all cotton, through cotton and wool mixed, to all woolen blankets.

Unsatisfactory Week

Last week was one of the most unsatisfactory weeks ever experienced in the print cloth and sheeting division. The continued drop in the price of raw cotton intensified the waiting attitude of buyers and induced a number of manufacturers to reduce their cloth prices several times during the week. Sales of cotton were said to be unusually large and taken mostly for foreign accounts. October delivery cotton dropped to a new low of $5.43 a hundred pounds.

In the fine and fancy goods division the buying of small lots for immediate use continues. But it is known that many converters have yet to make their purchases of goods to be processed by finishers, which business entails the placing of forward delivery contracts. The mills are looking confidently forward to these orders.

The withdrawal of the 90-day price guarantee on acetate yarns by the manufacturers caused considerable apprehension among the users of goods containing such yarn. It means that after Jan. 1 buyers of acetate content goods will have to take their chances of a rise or fall in prices the same as buyers of cotton goods. The yarn manufacturers believe they can control the price by limiting production to suit the demand and thus avoid the piling up of surplus stocks.

Pajama Checks Firm

The final prices in the print cloths were as follows: 3¼c for the 38½-inch, 60x48s, 6.25 yard; 3¾c for the 64x60s, 38½-inch, 5.35 yard, and 4⅛-¼c for the 39-inch, 68x72s, 4.75 yard. The bag trade placed a number of small orders for narrow print cloths paying 2⅝c for the 27-inch 64x60s 7.60-yard and 3½-⅝c for the 36-inch 5.75-yard of the same count.

They also placed a number of small orders in the sheeting division. The 31-inch, 48 square, 5.00-yard sheeting sold at 3½c and the 36-inch of the same count and weight at the same price. The 48 squares, 2.85-yard, 36-inch sold at 5⅛-¼c, and the inch-width at 5⅛-⅜c.

Pajama checks were relatively firm. The 64x60s, 36-inch, 5.75-yard sold at 4c, and the 88 squares, 4.00-yard at 5⅝c. Drills were fairly active, the 30-inch, 3.25-yard bringing 4⅜c, and the 37-inch, 3.95-yard, 4¼c. There was a fair movement of twills. The 72x120s, 43-inch, 3.55-yard sold at 11¼c to 11½c.

Carded broadcloths were weak with the exception of the 112x60s 3.85-yard spots of which brought 7c, and future deliveries 6¾. Spots of 100x60s were not available, but nearby deliveries sold at 5⅝c.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2@2½	2@2½
Four to six months	2@2½	2@2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28¾c	28⅞c
Bar silver in London	16⅞d	17¼d
Bar gold in London	108s 3d	108s 6d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1½@1⅜
5 months	2 @1⅞
6 months	2 @1⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	8½
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	8
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	8
Richmond	3	Prague	6½
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9½
Athens	8	Rome	7
Berlin	8	Tokyo	5.11
Berne	2	Stockholm	8
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.88½	$3.81½	$4.8665
Cables	3.89¼	3.82	4.8665
France—franc	.0394	.0394	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1400	.1397	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0510	.0526
Germany—mark	.2300	.2300	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2225	.2175	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4020	.4020	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1740	.1749
Norway—krone	.2250	.2200	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.19 3
Spain—peseta	.0902	.0898	.193
Sweden—krona	.2325	.2300	.268
Switz'l'nd—franc	.1965	.1960	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2425	.2425	*
Shanghai—tael	.3125	.3125	*
India—rupee	.2900	.2900	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4587½	.4587½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2400	.2400	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0535	.0535	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9663	.9663	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.3800	.3800	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.8750	.8775	1.00

*Par unsettled.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88¼	88
Albany PWP 6s '48	56	56
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	44	41½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	34½	34½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	30	29½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	98¼	98¼
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	8⅛	8⅛
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	46	46
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	61	60
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75	74¼
Amer Machine & Found 6s	104	104
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67½	67¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	14	11¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99⅝	98⅞
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	113	108
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105¾	105⅜
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102½	101⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	102	100⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106½	105¼
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	100½	100¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	95¾	95
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	86	78¾
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	20	20
Armour & Co 4½s '39	66	65¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	56	54¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 cts	87	86
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94½	93⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	101⅛	99
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	93	93
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	95¼	95¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	4½	4¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	94¾	94¾
Atl Gas 5s	95	95
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101½	101½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	84	84
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	68¾	68¾
BidingBalt & Ohio 4½s '33	93⅛	92½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	65¼	61½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	83	83
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100⅝	99
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D 2000	79	77½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	92	91½
Belding Hem 6s '36	99¼	99¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105⅝	105¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	106½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	80½	79½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	81¼	81¼
Boston & Maine 4¾s '66	71½	71½
Botony Cons Mills 6½s '34	19⅝	19¼
Bklyn City 1st	66	65¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅛	105⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	88	86¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	75	74¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107¾	107⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	99¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101½	101¼
Bwn Seventh Ave cn	4	4
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	78	77
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	18	17
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	81¼	80
Can Net Ry 4½s '57	81½	79½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80⅛	80
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	82	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81	78
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87	87
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87	87
Can North deb 6½s '46	100⅛	99¼
Can North deb 7s '40	99	99
Can Pacific deb 4s	65	59
Can Pacific 4½s '46	72½	72½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	67½	67½
Can Pacific 5s '54	78	78
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102	102
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	103	102¾
Cen District Tel 5s	103	106¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	88½	88½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	89⅞	89⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	42	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	78	75
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97½	97½
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	101
Ches & O 4½s B	90	89½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	92	92
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	99¾	99¾
Chicago List El Gen 6s	100½	99½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	17¾	16½
Chicago G L & Cke 1st 5s '37	103½	103½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51½	49
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	68½	67½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11⅝	8¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	32½	28½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	55	55
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	45¼	43¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	56½	56
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	78	78
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	95⅞	95⅞
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	77¾	77½
Chcago RI&P rfg 4s '34	74½	73
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	63	60½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	49	48
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	26	26
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99	99
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¾	103¾
Cicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	98¼	97
Childs Co 5s '43	59	58
Chile Copper 5s '47	58	55½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90⅛	89
Cin Ind Louis 6s '66	36	36
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	92¾	92½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100⅛	100⅛
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	102½	102½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	94	94
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	50⅛	50⅛
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	83	80½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	85	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	84	82
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	90½	90½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105½	105½
Con Gas 4½s '51	98¼	96¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	25¼	25
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	105½	105½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105⅞	105¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101¾	101¼
Con Ry 4s '54	57	57
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3⅞	3⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	36⅛	30
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	6	6
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100⅜	100¾
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '68	93½	93½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90	88
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	25	21
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	99⅛	99
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105	102½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81½	79⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101	100⅝
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	9	9
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	50	50
Erie RR gen 4s '96	71	70⅞
Erie RR ref 5s' 67	51¼	50
Erie RR gen lien	58⅛	55
Erie RR gen 5s '75	51	49
Erie & Jersey 6s	96⅛	96
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	25	24
Fla East Coast 5s '74	8	8
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	11⅞	11⅞
Francisco Sugar 7½s	22⅝	21
Gannett 6s '43	69	69
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	82	81
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	51	51
Gen Electric 3½s '42	99⅝	99⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99¼	98¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100½	100½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	89⅝	85½
Gen Theater Equip 6s' 40	14	13
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	45	45
Goodrich 6s' 45	42	41½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	69	67⅞
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	76¼	75
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	94¾	94
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99½	98½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	73	71½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	70¾	70¾
Great Northern 5s' '73 C	20	20
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	85¼	85¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	99½	98½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	36	36
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	90	90
Houston Oil 5½s '40	74	74
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	38½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59	57
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86	85
Humble Oil 5s '37	99	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	103
Ill Central 4¾s '66	44	41½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s' 63	50	46
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	56⅞	56⅞
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	97½
Ind Limestone 6s' 41	14	14
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85⅝	85⅝
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	81	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	47	45
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	60	57
Inter Match Corp 5s' 47	55	50
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	53½	53
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	53¼	53
Inter Rap Trans 6s' 32	25¼	24½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	70½	70
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	61	60
Int & G Nor adj 6s' 52	31	30
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	55	52
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	60	59
Int Paper 6s '55	40	39¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	48½	46
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	53¼	52
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	53	51½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101½	100½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	68	68
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89	88
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	91¼	90½
Kings Co Lt 6s	135	135
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97	97
L'Autaro 6s '54	10½	10½
Lehigh C&N 4½s '54 A	95½	95
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	67⅝	67
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83	82
Long Island rfg 4s '49	83	83
Long Island deb 5s '37	96⅝	96½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	37	37
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102⅛	102¼
L&N uni 4s '40	90⅞	90⅞
L&N rct wi	98¼	98¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	98¼	98¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38	36½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	30¼	30¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88½	88½
Mtro Edison rfg 5s '53	98	98
Metro Water 5½s '50	27	27
Mich Cen 4½s '79	92	90¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98½	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	96⅞	96⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¼	98
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	73¾	73¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	61	61
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	77½	77½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	41	38½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	57	57
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	58	56½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	58	53
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	57½	55
Mo Pac 5s I '81	58	58½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	48	48
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	97⅝	96¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	66½	65¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	39	37½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	89½	87½
Nat Steel 5s '56	79	78
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100½	100
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105⅛	105
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	69⅞	69¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	65½	65
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78	78
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	83⅝	80½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96⅛	96½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	82	84¾
NYC&HR 4s H	81	80
NYC&HR rfg & im 2013	87	82
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	98¼	98
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	73½	73½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	77	77
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	45	43
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	50½	48
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	89⅝	89⅝
NY Edison 5s '44	106⅝	105⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¼	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98	98
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	58	58
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	75	75
NY NH&H 4½s '67	75	73
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	99¼	99¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	43¼	42½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅝	103⅛
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	83	83
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	55¼	54
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	98	98
Niag Share 5½s '50	75	75
Norf Southern rfg A '61	19⅝	19⅝
Norf & W con 4s '96	93½	93½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	30	30
North Am Co 5s '61	84	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	85	83
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	75½	73½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	94½	94½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102¾	102⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58½	57½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	86½	86½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	94	92½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99	98
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	107½	107¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	30⅛	30
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103	102⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	17½	17¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	58⅛	56⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	63	60⅛
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	16	16
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	72½	72½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	88⅝	88⅝
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	95	95
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '70	72⅝	72⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	100⅛	100
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	89	89
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	78⅛	78
Penn Railroad 5s '64	95¼	94½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	96⅞	96⅞
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101¾	101
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	92½	91½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101	100⅞
Pere Marquette 5s '56	50½	50½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	46	46
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	55	54¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	92½	91½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	93⅛	93
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	37	34
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	99	99
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	99¼	99¼
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105	105
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	38⅛	38
Pub Svc E&G do 4s	94	93⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100⅞	100
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	100¼	100
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75	72
Pure Oil 5½s '40	73½	73
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	71	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	55	54
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	100	100
St oJseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	85	84
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	44½	43¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	29½	24
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	50¼	50¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	43	40
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	99⅝	99
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	79⅝	79⅝
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	6½	6½
Seabd AL 6s ct	5¾	5¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	6½	6
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83	82⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	65⅝	65½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	64	63½
Sierra @ San F Pow 5s '49	100	98
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	39¼	39¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	76¼	75½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	78½	77½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94⅝	94¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	57	57
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¼	100⅛
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	80	80
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100½	100¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	95⅝	95
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	79	79
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	79	79
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	70	66
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	70	67
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	98⅝	97½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77A	88½	84⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	52⅝	50½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	94	94
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	74	74
Southwest Bell T rfg 5s '54	103½	103¼
Spokane I R 5s '55	35	35
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	100
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	92	92
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	30	29½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99	99
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	71	71
Texas Corp 5s '44	80	78⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	66½	66
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	67	67
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44¼	42
Third Ave 5s '37	95⅝	95⅝
Third Aveadj 5s '60	25½	23
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¼	100
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100⅝	100¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅛	95½
Union Pacific 4s '68	80	80
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85	84⅞
US Rubber Co 5s '47	51¼	51
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	94	94
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	41½	40½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	47½	47
Vanadium 5s	50	50
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	19	17
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	98⅛	97¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100	98
Wabash RR 4½s '78	31	30
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	90¼	90¼
Wabash RR 5s B '76	31	30
Wabash RR 5s D '80	32	31
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	36½	36½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103⅝	103⅝
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	36	35
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100	99⅞
West Pa Pow 5s A '63	102	102
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103	101½
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅛	99½
Western Maryland 4s '52	56	53½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	55	55
Western Union 5s '51	98	98
Western Union col 5s '38	101	101
Western Union 6½s '36	103	103
Western Union 5s '60	95⅞	94¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101⅝	101⅝
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	34¼	34¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	82½	82½
Wincester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	35	35
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	75⅛	75⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	75⅛	75

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct 6	Last Oct 5
3½s '47	101.12	101.6	101.9	101.9
1st 4¼s '47	102.	101.26	102.	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	102.8	102.3	102.4	102.7
US 3¼s '43 Mar	100.2	99.31	100.	
US 3⅜s '43 June	100.10	100.3	100.3	
US 3⅜s '47	100.10	100.3	100.4	100.6
US 3⅜s '56	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.28
US 3¼s '49	98.26	98.15	98.26	98.18
US 4s '54	104.26	104.14	104.16	104.18
US 3s '55	97.8	97.4	97.8	97.3

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	28½	26
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	17	17
Antioquia 7s A '45	17⅛	16½
Antioquia 7s B '45	17	17
Antioquia 7s C '45	17	17
Antioquia 7s D '45	16¼	16¼
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	35	35
Argntine Gov 6s June '59	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	41	40
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	40	40
Argntine Gov 6s Feb '61	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	40¼	40
Australia 4½s '56	34	34
Australia 5s '55	37½	37
Australia 5s '57	38	38
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	55	55
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93⅞	93¼
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	43	43
Belgium (King) 6s '55	85½	84¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	31½	31
Beguim (King) 6½s '49	90½	88½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	93	91¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	94	91½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	27	27
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	32½	32
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	31½	31½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	32	32
Berlin Elec 6s '56	28⅞	26¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	32	32
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	8½	6
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7	6⅞
Bolvia (Rep) 8s '47	11	10
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	97⅞	97½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	17	15
Bras'l 6½s '26-'75	19½	19½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	20	19¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	25½	25½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28⅞	27
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22	20
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	20	20
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	40	40
Bulgaria 7s '67	23½	23
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	25	25
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95⅝	95½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	81	80½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94⅝	93⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	16¾	16¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	18⅞	18
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	32	30
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	16½	16½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	14¼	14¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	13½	12½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	15⅜	14¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	15	15
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	13	11
Chilean Loan 7s '60	15	15
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	20	20
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	26	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	26	25
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	63	60
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	66	66
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	45	45
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	73	73
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	34½	34½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	22	21
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	106	105
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	105	105
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	71	70½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	77	77
Denmark (King) 6s '42	88	85
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83	82⅝
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	63	63
Dresden 7s '45	42½	42½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	76	76
Dutch EI 6s '47	91	90
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	91	87½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	35½	35
Finland 5½s '58	35	35
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	44	44
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	42	42
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	90½	90½
Frankfort 6½s '53	30	30
French (Rep) 7s '49	113¾	113
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117	117
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	47	47
German 7s '49	57½	55¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	45¼	45
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	44	43
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	43½	41½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	44⅛	43¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	35¾	32¼
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	35	35
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	43	42
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	34½	31½
Graz 8s '54	45	45
Greek 6s '68	52	52
Greek 7s '64	68½	68½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	70½	70½
Hamburg 6s '46	32½	31
Harpen 6s '49 ww	49½	49½
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	36	36
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	39	39
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	28	27
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	42	42
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	71	71
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	64¾	63½
Italy (King) 7s '51	83¼	83
Jap (Con Uwr) 6½s '50	63⅞	62
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	75½	75
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	80½	80⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	99⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	50½	50½
Karstadt 6s '43	21¼	21¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	50	50
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	54	54
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	98	97½
Medellin 6½s '54	15½	15½
Mex 4s small A '04	2⅜	2⅜
Milan (City) 6½s '52	65	63
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	75	74
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	74	74
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	99⅛	99⅛
New South Wales 5s '57	38	38
New South Wales 5s '58	40	38¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98	96½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	80½	80⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	8	8
Norway (King) 6s 52	86	86
Norwegian El 5½s '57	55	55
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	75¾	75½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	77	75½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	80½	80
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	58¼	58¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s' 58	98	98
Paris-Lyons-Med int-ctf 7s '58	98¾	97½
Paris-Orleans 5½s' 68	95½	95½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	9½	9½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	7	7
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	7¼	7
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10	10
Poland (Gov) 6s' 40	50	49¾
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	48¾	48
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	54½	52¼
Prague (City) 7½s' 52	96	96
Prussia 6½s'51	32⅝	37
Prussia 6s '52	30	28½
Rhine Main 7s '50	45	43½
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 52	45	44
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	44¾	44
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	45	44
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	28	28
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	14	14
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	17	17
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	25	25
Rome (City) 6½s '52	65	65
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	78	77
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	52	52
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	41	41
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	14	12
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	50	50
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	18	18
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	29½	28½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	33	33
Saxon State 6½s '46	39	39
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105	104½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	46	43
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	49	45
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	58⅛	56
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	31	31
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	34⅛	33½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	100	98⅞
Sydney 5½s '55	32	32
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	91⅛	90
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103	102½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	93¼	93½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	73	72⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	83½	82½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	64½	63¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	84	84
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	96⅝	95¾
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	93	93
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	30	30
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	31	30½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	30	30
Unterelbe 6s '53	35	35
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	30⅝	30⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	35	35
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	31½	29⅝
Vienna 6s '52	63¾	63½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	84	84
Warsaw 7s '58	35	35
Westphalia El 6s '53	29	28
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	86	85¼

Sheet Steel Orders Have Marked Gain

MODERATE expansion is shown in sheet-steel operations in the Youngstown district, reflecting improvement in the market for flat steels, as automobile and other consumers increase their activity over a week ago. Sheet production will probably advance to 30 per cent of capacity by the middle of this week, compared with 15 per cent last week.

From two other fields of activity come reports of gains. Five divisions of National Services Companies, which distribute coal and oil to larger New England cities, including Westchester County, New York, state that September sales of fuel oil increased some 700,000 gallons over the like period a year ago. The Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, automobile accessory manufacturer, reports that purchases of castings and tool steels in August and September were greater than in the like months of 1930, an activity which points to increased future business.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Last Oct. 5
200	Am Pneu	2	1¾	2	
4777	Am T&T	131¾	131¾	131¼	120⅝
175	Amoskeag	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	5
95	Arnold Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
300	Avia Sec	2	2	2	..
85	Big Sanf	20	20	20	22
757	Bos El	84½	81½	84½	82½
20	Bos & Alb	170	170	170	171
100	B&M pr pf	85	85	85	..
233	Bos Prov	12	12	12	..
250	Cop Range	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2⅝
45	Cr C & Int	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅛
220	East SS	11	9½	11	10½
70	East SS pf	36	36	36	36
495	E G&Fuel	11½	10¼	10⅞	10¼
251	E G&F pr pf	75½	75	75	77
30	E Mass pf	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅞
391	Edison Elec	208	192	206	195
386	Em Asso	12	12	12	12
190	First Nat B	43⅛	42½	43⅛	42¼
880	Gen Capital	20	18⅞	20	20
100	Georgian pf	9	9	9	..
250	Hathaway B	10	9	10	9
32	Hygrade	27	23	27	..
30	Hygrade pf	80	75½	75½	80
325	Jenk Tel	3	2¼	3	3
2700	Mass Util	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2½
218	Mohawk	11¾	11⅛	11⅞	11⅞
105	Nash	17⅛	15½	16⅞	15¾
10	Nat Ser	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
25	NE Equity	19	19	19	..
267	NE Tel	111	106⅝	109½	105½
700	No Butte	.55	.51	.51	.51
219	Pac Mills	12	11⅝	12	12
375	Quincy Min	2½	2⅛	2⅛	3
100	Reece Fold	1	1	1	..
100	St Mary Ld	3	2½	2½	3
320	Shawmut	9	8	9	8
125	Spencer Trask	13⅛	11	13⅛	..
466	Stone Web	17½	13⅞	16⅝	14¼
47	Swift Inter	29	29	29	..
392	Swift & Co	21¼	20½	21	21½
350	Torrington	30	28	30	29
100	Un Twist D	11	11	11	11
585	Uni Found	2½	2	2½	2
3307	Uni Shoe	39⅝	38¼	39	38¼
373	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
1900	Utah Apex	.52	.50	.50	.51
1000	Utah Met	.31	.30	.30	.30
150	Venez M	1	.80	1	..
5	Walth'm ppf	70	70	70	..
826	War Bros	6⅛	5	6⅛	5¼
10	Westfield	18	18	18	18
	BONDS				
$1000	Amoskeag 6s	63	63	63	64
3000	Chi Jct 4s	102½	102½	102½	..
3000	E Mass 5s	34	34	34	35
1000	NE Tel 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3000	Wst T&T 5s	109	109	109	..

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Aero Underwr	6½	6⅛	6½
8 Affiliat Pro	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
50 †Agfa Ansco pf	54	54	54
1 Air Invest cv pf	6	6	6
1700 †Alum Co Am	75	70	71
1 Alum Goods	11½	11½	11½
1 Am Cit P&LA	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
8 Am Cit P&LB	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
18 Am C Pow A	4½	4	4½
1 Am Corp	1½	1½	1½
81 Am Cyan B	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
4 Am Equities	2	2	2
30 Am & Fgn P war	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛
77 Am Gas & El	34½	33	34½
8 Am Invest B	3	3	3
18 Am Light & T	21⅝	21½	21½
1 Am Mfg pf	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
13 Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Am Sta P S A	5	5	5
170 Am Sup Power	5¾	5	5⅝
2 Am Sup P 1 pr	65	65	65
1 Am Sup P pf	55	55	55
9 Am Ut & G B vtc	½	⅜	½
4 Anch Post F	1¼	1¼	1¼
54 Appalach Gas	1½	1⅜	1½
15 Ark Nat Gas	2½	2½	2½
14 Ark Nat Gas A	2½	2	2
7 As El Ind	3⅝	3⅝	3½
12 As G & El A	6	5½	5¾
6 As G&E war	⅛	⅛	⅛
6 Atl Cst Fish	3	3	3
2 Atlas Ply	3⅛	3	3
2 Atlas Util	4½	4⅜	4⅜
21 Atlas Util war	1½	1⅜	1½
1 Aut V M cv pr pt	6	6	6
B			
3 Ben Ind Loan	9½	9	9
1 Bickford	12½	12½	12½
6 Blue Ridge	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2 Blue Ridge cvt pf	22	22	22
3 Bourjois	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
97 Braz Tr & Lt	7⅝	7	7½
3 Burco war	⅜	¼	⅜
5 Butler Bros	2½	2⅛	2¼
C			
2 CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Can Marc Wirel	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2 Cent Pub S A	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
2 Cent P S Del	9½	9	9
1 Cent & SW Ut	7½	7¼	7¼
29 Cen St El	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4 Centrif Pl	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 Chain Strs Dev	½	½	½
1 Chain Str St	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100 Cities Service	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
3 City Serv pf	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1 Claude Neon Lts	2	2	2
10 Cleve El Ill	28⅛	26¾	26¾
10 Colomb Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Colon Oil	1	1	1
13 Colum O & G vtc	1	1	1
1 Colum Pic vtc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25 †Comwlth Ed	130	130	130
20 Comwlth & So war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Comm Wat Serv	3½	3½	3½
3 Cons G&E Balt	62	60½	62
2 Cons G Ut A	2⅝	2½	2½
25 †Cont Shar cvt pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5 Cord Corp	4⅝	4½	4⅝
2 Corp Sec Chi	5	5	5
18 Creole Pet	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Crocker & Wh	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Crown C Intl A	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Cumb Pipe L	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1 Curtiss Wr war	⅛	⅛	⅛
D			
4 Dayton Airpl	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Deere & Co	9⅝	8½	8½
45 De Forest	1½	1⅜	1½
3 Detroit Aircraft	⅜	⅜	⅜
10 Doehler Die	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Dresser B	10	10	10
1 Driver Harris	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 Dubilier Con	1½	1½	1½
1 Durant Mot	½	½	½
1 Duval Tex	½	½	½
E			
2 Eagle Pich	5	5	5
4 East Gas @ F	10	10	10
8 East Sta Pow B	4½	4	4
1 East Util As A	20½	20½	20½
7 East Ut Asso cv	4	3	4
217 El Bond & Sh	16⅝	13⅞	16⅛
3 El Bond & Sh pr	79¾	76¼	79¾
7 El Pow As	8	7	7
1 El Pow As A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
8 El P & L opt war	8¾	8⅛	8⅛
1 Elect Share	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
†50 Emp G&F 7 pf	39½	39½	39½
F			
1 Feder Met	7½	7½	7½
1 Foltis Fischer	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
61 Ford M Can A	9⅛	8⅝	9¼
17 Ford M Can B	22	20	20
28 Ford Mot Ltd	6	5¾	5¾
5 Fox Theatre A	1¼	1¼	1¼
G			
5 Gen Alloys	1½	1⅜	1⅜
7 Gen Aviation Corp	2½	2½	2½
2 Gen El Ltd rct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50 †Gen G&El cv pf B	22	22	22
1 Gen Leather	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9 Gen Th Eq cv pf	2½	2⅜	2⅜
8 Gen Alden	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Globe Underwr	6⅛	6	6
24 Goldman Sachs	2¾	2½	2½
250 †Gorh Inc pf	10½	10	10
1 Graymur	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
50 †Gt Atl & P nv	164	164	164
120 Gt A & P 1st pf	118	117½	117½
3 Gulf Oil Pa	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
H			
2 Hall Lamp	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Hazeltine	7⅛	7	7
1 Hecla Min	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Hires Co A	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Holling Gold	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Horn A C pf	5	5	5
8 Hudson Bay M&S	2	2	2
18 Humble Oil	48⅛	48	48
5 Hygrade Fd	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
I			
†25 Ill P&L $6 pf	73	73	73
136 Imp Oil Can	8¼	7⅞	8¼
10 Imp Oil Can reg	8	7⅞	8
2 Ind Ter Ill A	5½	5½	5½
3 Ind Pipe Line	6¼	6¼	6¼
8 Insull Util	9	7	8
5 Ins Co N Am	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1 Insuran Sec	3	3	3
156 Internat Pet	9½	8	8⅝
4 Inter Sup Pow	10½	10½	10½
1 Inter Util A	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 Inter Util B	3	2¾	3
5 Irving Air Ch	5	5	5
3 Ital Superpow A	1½	1½	1½
K			
1 Kolster Brandes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
L			
1 Lackaw Sec	26½	26½	26½
1 Lake Shore Mines	21½	21½	21½
•1 Lefo Real pf	16½	16½	16½
1 Lehigh C & N	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
7 Leonard Oil	⅜	5-16	5-16
45 Lone Star Gas	7½	7⅛	7½
†10 Long Is L pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
M			
6 Magdalena Syn	¼	⅛	¼
1 Mapes Cons	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
6 Mass Util Asso	2½	2¼	2½
3 Mead John	47¾	44¼	44¼
1 Memphis N Gas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Merritt C & S	2½	2½	2½
2 Mesta Mach	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2 Mid St Pet A vtc	1¼	⅞	1¼
2 Mid West St Ut	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
59 Mid West Util	8⅞	8⅜	8¾
1 Mid W Ut pf xw	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
1 Miss R F Bond rt	6	6	6
2 Mo Kans P L	2	2	2
†125 Mohawk Hud 1 pf	90	89	89
†500 Montreal LH&P	30	24	24
12 Moore Drop Fge A	16	15	15
1 Mount Gulf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
N			
1 Nat Am Co	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Nat Avia	3	3	3
†25 Nat Bak pf	47½	47½	47½
1 Nat Bond Sh	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Nat Container pf	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Nat Fam Strs	½	½	½
5 Nat Fuel G	12	11½	12
2 Nat Investors	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5 Nat P Serv A	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
3 Nat Rub Mch	2½	2½	2½
1 Nat Service	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Nat S T Sec A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Nat Trans	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 Nat Un Rad	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Nelson	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 New Bradford	½	½	½
†50 N Eng Pow pf	60½	60½	60½
1 New Hav Clock	3	3	3
3 N J Zinc	27½	27½	27½
10 N Mex & Ariz	1½	1½	1½
9 Newmont Mining	18⅝	14⅝	14⅝
†50 N Y P&Lt 7 pf	103	100	100
3 N Y Shipbuild Fd	1½	1½	1½
2 N Y Steam	51½	50⅝	51½
†50 N Y Tel 6½ pf	112⅝	112½	112⅝
1 N Y Transit	6¼	6¼	6¼
64 Niag Hud Power	7	6⅝	6⅝
4 Niag Hud A war	1	⅞	1
23 Niag Hud B war	2	2	2
7 Niag Shares Md	4	3⅞	3⅞
10 Niles Bem P	8⅛	7⅞	8
14 Nor Am Av A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Nor Cen Tex	1	1	1
4 Nor States P A	81½	80⅝	81
1 Novadel Ag	37	37	37
O			
8 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Outbrd Mot A	2	2	2
3 Outbrd Mot B	1	1	1
P			
5 Pac G&E 5½ pf	24½	24½	24½
34 Pac G&E 1 pf	26⅝	26½	26⅝
1 Pac West Oil	3	3	3
10 Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Paramt Cab	3½	3½	3½
†250 Parker Rust-Proof	38	36⅝	38
39 Pennroad	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1 Pa Mex Fuel	6	6	6
1 Pa Wat & Pow	46	46	46
1 Peo Gas L&Coke rts	3	3	3
5 Phoenix Sec	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Phoenix Sec pf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Pierce Gov	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Pitney Bowes	3	2⅝	3
†260 Pitts Lake E	65	65	65
5 Plymouth O	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Pruden Inv	5	4⅛	5
1 Pub Ut Hold war	⅛	⅛	⅛
10 Pub Ut Hold xw	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Pyrene	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
R			
3 Radio Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Rellan Intl A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Rellan Manage	3⅛	3¼	3½
2 Rep Gas	2⅝	2½	2½
1 Rike-Kumler	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
4 Rossi L & P	9⅝	9	9¼
1 Ruberiod	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
S			
18 St Regis Pap	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
2 Salt-Creek Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Salt-Creek Prod	4	3⅞	4
3 Schiff Co	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Seaboard Util	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6 Sec Allied Corp nv	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
1 Sec Corp Gen	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
7 Segal Lock	3⅛	3	3
8 Selected Indus	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 Sel Ind (al ctf)	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
1 Sel Ind pr pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
2 Shenandoah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Shenandoah pf	13	12⅞	12⅞
160 †Singer Mfg	130½	130	130½
1 Singer Ltd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Sisto Fin	5	5	5
20 †Smith A O	61¼	61¼	61¼
8 So Am G & Pl	⅛	⅛	⅛
11 So Penn Oil	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Southland Roy	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10 †S W G & E pf	77	77	77
74 St Oil Ind	16½	15⅞	16¼
11 St Oil Ky	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 St Oil Neb	20	20	20
3 St Oil Ohio	38⅝	38	38
2 St Pow & Lt	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 St Pow & L B	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Starrett	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Starrett pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10 Sunray Oil	1	⅞	1
15 Swift & Co	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝
18 Swift Int	29½	28¼	29⅛
T			
9 Technicolor	3	2⅞	2⅞
4 Teck Hugh G	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
3 Texon Oil	4½	4⅜	4½
1 Thatcher Sec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7 Transcont Air	4	4	4
8 Trans Lux	2½	2¼	2¼
4 Tri Cont war	1¼	1	1¼
4 Tubize Ch B	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1 Tung-Sol Lamp	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
U			
5 Ungerleider Fin	26	25½	25½
2 Union Gs Canada	6½	6½	6½
10 Unit Corp war	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛
11 Unit Dry Dock	¾	¾	¾
50 Unit Founders	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
35 United Gas	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
1 Unit Gas pf	41	41	41
58 Un Lt @ Pow A	9½	8¾	9½
2 Un Lt & P cv pf	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
2 Unit Prof Sh	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 U S & Int Sec	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 U S Dairy Pr A	60	60	60
2 U S Dairy Pr B	9	9	9
11 U S Elec Pow	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1 U S Lines pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Unit Stores vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
6 Uni Verde	5	5	5
1 Utah Metal & Tun	¼	¼	¼
13 Utility Equities	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25 Util Pow & Lt	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
V			
2 Vick Finan	5	4⅞	5
W			
1 Winter Benj	¼	¼	¼
70 Woolworth Ltd	6¾	6½	6½
Y			
5 Y Oil & Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales 1 $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
25 Ala Pow 4½s'67	89½	89½	89½
16 Alumi Co 5s'52	99	98⅝	98⅞
10 Am Cmwlth P 6s'40	34½	31	34
1 Am El&Pow 6s'57 A	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
12 Am G&E 5s 2028	87	87	87
9 Am Pw&Lt 6s 2016	80	80	80
2 Appalach Gas 6s'45	21	21	21
8 Appalach Gas 6s'45B	18	16⅛	18
10 Appalach Pw 5s'56	97	96⅞	97
2 Ark Pw&Lt 5s'56	87	87	87
7 Asso G&E 5s'50	43	41½	41½
29 Asso G&E 5s'68	42½	41	41½
33 Asso G&E 4½s'49 C	38½	36	38½
7 Asso Tel&T 5½s'55A	59	56	59
2 Atlas Plywo. 5½s'43	40	40	40
1 Beacon Oil 6s'36	96	96	96
5 Bell Tel Can 5s'57B	91½	91½	91½
2 Bell Tel Can 5s'60C	91½	91½	91½
2 Can N Ry Eq 7s'35E	99½	99⅝	99⅝
36 Can N Ry 4½s'51	80	79¼	79¼
7 Cent Ill P S 4½'67F	82	81	82
7 Cent P & L 5s '56	70	69½	70
2 Cent P Serv 5½s'49	34	34	34
11 Cent St El 5½s'54	30	30	30
22 Cent St El 5s '48	28	28	28
10 Cent St P&L 5½s'53	35	35	35
157 Cities Ser 5s '50	42½	40⅝	41½
1 Cities Ser G 5½s'42	47⅜	47	47
1 Cities Ser G P 6s'43	62¾	62¾	62¾
27 Cities Ser P 5½s'52	60¼	59¾	59¾
3 Clev El Illum 5s'61 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Clev Ell Illum 5s'39	103¼	103	103
33 Comwlth Ed 4s '81 F	86¼	86	86¼
4 Cons G B 4½s'70 H	102½	102½	102½
20 Cons Gas Balt 4s'81	92½	92⅝	92⅝
3 Cons Gas Ut 6s'43A	40	35	40
28 Consum Pow 4½s'58	99⅝	98½	98½
21 Cont Gas&El 5s'58 A	65	65	65
8 Cont Oil 5¼s '37	82½	82½	82½
5 Cudahy P 5½s'37	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1 Cudahy Pack 5s'46	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Det C Gas 6s'47 A	102	102	102
2 East Ut Inv 5s'54 A	28½	28½	28½
37 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	100	99⅞	100
10 Ed Elec Ill 4s '32	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 El P N G 6½s '43 ww	75	75	75
10 Elec P & Lt 5s 2030	75	75	75
3 Fairbks Morse 5s'42	80	80	80
2 Fed Wat 5½s '54	44	44	44
1 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	70	70	70
2 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	60½	60⅛	60½
1 Gat Pow 6 '41 B	52½	52½	52½
7 Gen Bronze 6s '40	44	41	44
1 Gen Pub Util 6s '31	65	65	65
11 Geo Pow 5s '67	91¼	90¼	90¼
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	91¾	91¾	91¾
6 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	95	95	95
2 Houst G G 6s '43 A	44	44	44
3 Houst L&P 4½E'81	87	86	87
13 Houst L&P 4½'81E n	85	85	85
9 Houst L&P 5sA'53	100	100	100
6 H grade Fds 6s'49A	39½	39½	39½
3 Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	81¾	81¾	81¾
7 Ill P & Lt 6s '53 A	94¼	92¼	92½
1 Ind E 5s '51 C	66	66	66
12 Ind P&L 5s '57 A	96½	96	96¼
25 Insull Ut Inv 6s'40B	42	37⅝	40½
1 Interl P S 7s'36 D	71½	71½	71½
9 Interl Pow S 7s'57 E	68	66	68
2 Interl P Sec 7s '52 F	65	65	65
46 Interl Sec Am 5's47	47½	43½	45
1 Inters N Gas 6'36xw	101	101	101
1 Inters Pw 6s'52	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
1 Inters Pw 5s'57	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
2 Inters P Ser 5s'56 D	90	90	90
1 Inv Co 5s'47 A xw	78¼	78¼	78¼
5 Iowa P&L 4½s'58 A	81	81	81
1 Jacksonvl Gas 5s'42	78	78	78
4 Kan P&L 5s'57 B	92	92	92
6 Kan Pow 5s'47 A	84	84	84
2 Kresge 5s'45	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
4 Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	82	81¾	82
5 Libby Mc & L 5s'42	85	85	85
7 Louis P&L 5s'57	89¾	88	88
11 Mass Gas 5s'55	92½	92½	92½
4 Memphis P&L 5s'48	100	100	100
2 Mich Asso Tel 5s'61A	88	88	88
1 Mid West Ut 5s'34	66	66	66
1 Mid Sts Pet 6½'45A	32	32	32
10 Miss R Fuel 6s'44 ww	92	92	92
1 Miss Pow 5s'55	81	81	81
3 Miss R Pow 5s'51	101½	101½	101½
1 Montrl LH&P 5s'51A	82	82	82
1 Nat El Pow 5s '78	43	43	43
6 Nat P&Lt 6s 2026 A	81	80	80¼
3 Nat P&Lt 5s 2030 B	70	69¼	69¼
13 Nat P Serv 5s '78	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
13 N E G&E 5s '50	67	66⅛	67
1 N E G&El 5s '47	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 N Orl P S 4½s '35	79½	79	79
2 N Y Por 5½s '48 ww	64	64	64
12 N Y P&Lt 4½s '67	91½	91¼	91½
2 Niag Falls P 6s '50	105	105	105
5 No State Pw 4½s '61	89½	89	89½
1 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	92	92	92
6 Okla G&E 5s '50	93⅛	93	93
2 Pac G&E4½s '60 F	94	94	94
2 Pac G&E5½s '52 C	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
15 Pac W Oil 6½s '43	47	46⅞	47
4 Park & Til 6s '36	55	55	55
1 Penn C P&L 4½s '77	91	91	91
2 Penn OhP&L5½'54A	98⅛	98	98
9 Peop Lt&P 5s '79 ww	17½	16⅛	17½
6 Phila El P 5½s '72	104¼	104	104¼
3 Poor & Co 6s '39	73	73	73
2 Pow Cp NY 5½s '47	86	86	86
4 PubSerNIll 4½s'81F	90⅛	90	90
6 PugSdP&L 5½s'49	90	89	90
2 RelianceMan 6s'54A	90	90	90
11 Rep Gas 6s '45 A	47⅜	43	43
4 RochCentPow 5s'53	37	36	36
10 SafeHarWat 4½s '79	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 SchulteRE 6s '35 xw	48	48	48
1 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	77	77	77
5 SherWyomCoal 6s'47	42	42	42
2 Snider Pack 6s '32	22¼	22¼	22¼
3 SEP&L 6s2025Axw	82⅞	82⅛	82⅞
7 SoCalEd 5s '51	101	100⅞	100⅞
6 SoCalEd 5s '52	102	101	102
2 SoCalGas 5s '37	87	87	87
1 SoCalGas 4½s '61	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1 SouGas 6½s'35xw	89½	89½	89½
10 SouNatGas 6s'44	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1 SouNatGas 6s'44xp	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 S'westG&E 5s'57A	84	84	84
7 S'westP&L 6s2022A	83	83	84
13 StandG&E 6s '35	87½	86⅝	86⅞
1 StdG&E 6s'35conv	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
15 StdG&E 6s'51	82	81⅝	81⅝
10 Std G&E 5s '66	82	81⅝	82
16 Std P&Lt 6s'57	72	72	72
3 Swift & Co 5s'44	102	102	102
2 Tex El Serv 5s '60	84	83	84
10 Tex Gas Util 6s '45	17⅛	14	14
10 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	95	94⅛	94⅛
3 Tri Util 5s '79	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4 Union Gulf Corp5s'50	97	96	96
1 Un Lt & P 6½s '74	86	86	86
11 US Rub 6s '33	75	74⅛	75
2 US Rub 6½s '33	92	92	92
11 V Swaringen 6s'35	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
7 Virg Pub Serv 6s'46	83⅛	83	83
3 Virg Pub Ser5½s'46A	79	78⅛	78⅛
1 Virg Pub Ser 5s'50B	70	70	70
6 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	39	38⅛	39
1 West News Del 6s'44	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 West Tex Util 5s'57A	84	84	84
FOREIGN BONDS			
21 Buen Aires P 7½s'47	42⅛	42¼	42½

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

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IN THE SHIP LANES

WINTER cruises, which originally appeared to be the most prolific source of traffic for transatlantic steamship lines, are being scheduled in a cautious manner by several of the lines. The Cunard Line, which inaugurated the week-end cruises from New York during the summer which were so successful from a revenue standpoint, has thus far only four cruises scheduled to the West Indies this winter.

In association with a tourist company, however, it is sending the Mauretania on a 17-day Mediterranean voyage, and has some other special cruises in prospect.

It appears that some steamship companies find liquor a subject to exploit in their promotional efforts for cruises.

This undue emphasis upon the liquor aspect of the cruises is in line with that noted by the writer at Victoria, B. C., recently, where, in a city of unusual scenic attractions, the cry of taxi drivers at the steamship docks was, "Car for the beer gardens"—an effective indication of the ways of "promoting temperance," for which the Canadian liquor system has been so fatuously praised.

The steamship lines which are endeavoring to develop their business by references to the opportunity for drinking are not building on a firm foundation, and traffic thus attracted is not of a character to lend prestige to the lines.

Cabin Space Converted

With the conversion of second cabin space in the Cunard Line's Berengaria and Aquitania to tourist class, the second class space on most of the ocean greyhounds has now been eliminated. The Cunard Line has no longer any second class accommodations, and the United States Lines, the pioneer in this step, long ago eliminated such quarters, so that the Italian and some of the other foreign companies are now the only ones which still provide second class space.

At the European meeting of the Transatlantic Passenger Conference, it was also voted to change the name of the tourist third class to tourist class, thus doing more to avoid the third class designation in steamship travel.

A direct line from Boston to Bermuda, the first of its kind, has been announced by the Canadian National Steamships for the coming winter. The steamship Prince Henry, which has been in the Vancouver-Alaska service this summer will inaugurate the run from Boston, Dec. 22. The schedule eventually will call for departure from Boston every Saturday at 3 p. m., reaching Bermuda early Monday morning; leaving Bermuda Wednesdays at 3 p. m., it will arrive at Boston at 7 a. m. Fridays.

The ship will carry passengers on its eastward voyage from Vancouver, leaving that port Nov. 21, and calling at San Francisco and Los Angeles, en route to Panama, Cuba and Bermuda, and to Halifax.

Service Discontinued

The Canadian National tri-city's service between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle has been discontinued. This has been maintained by the steamships Prince David and Prince Robert. The ships were scheduled at hours which would not compete with the Canadian Pacific's ships in the Vancouver-Victoria-Seattle service, and in fact these schedules were developed with marked ingenuity, in the writer's opinion, each ship making a round trip every 24 hours, with a daylight voyage in each direction being available to passengers and night journeys between two of the three cities each way.

The Canadian Pacific had been well established in the route for many years, and the Canadian National entered the service at an inopportune time. Therefore it may not be conclusive evidence of the inability of the Canadian National to cut in on the Canadian Pacific's trade, or definite evidence that an enlarged service between those cities is not essential.

Considerable discussion has taken place on the coast as to the possibility of operating these two lines on a non-competitive basis and under joint management, with the Canadian National's ships plying between Vancouver and California ports next summer.

Steamship Schedules

The North German Lloyd Line has scheduled five cruises to the West Indies this year by the steamships Columbus and Berlin, averaging 16 to 17 days per trip.

The Panama Pacific Line and Cunard Line have arranged for through ticketing of passengers from California ports to London, Southampton, and Liverpool, or Glasgow, with interchange at New York from one ship to another. The fare will be the sum of the locals from San Francisco to New York, plus New York to British ports, less $25 reduction.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 8

President Adams, Dollar, on world service; Gen. Von Steuben, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Friday, Oct. 9

Bremen (12:01 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Olympic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Roma, N. G. I., for Naples, Genoa; Samaria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Northern Prince, Prince, for east coast, South America.

Saturday, Oct. 10

Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Statendam (12:01 a. m.), Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Santa Barbara, Grace, west coast, South America; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London.

Tuesday, Oct. 13

Vulcania, Cosulich, for Naples, Patras.

Wednesday, Oct. 14

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Oct. 11

Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Wednesday, Oct. 14

Empress of Britain, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Oct. 8

Montrose, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, Oct. 9

Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Duchess of Bedford, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Letitia, Anchor, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

Saturday, Oct. 10

Doric, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Oct. 8

Ecuador, Panama Mail, for New York; President Wilson, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

Friday, Oct. 9

President Grant, Dollar, on world service.

Saturday, Oct. 10

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, Oct. 14

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Oct. 10

Ecuador, Panama Mail, for New York; President Wilson, Dollar, from Orient, for New York; City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu

Monday, Oct. 12

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, Oct. 14

Heian Maru, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Oct. 10

Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

Wednesday, Oct. 14

Aorangi, Canadian Australian, for Auckland, Sydney.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 8

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Friday, Oct. 9

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Vulcania, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples; El Salvador, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Saturday, Oct. 10

President Pierce, Dollar, from Orient via California; Santa Elisa, Grace, West Coast South America.

Sunday, Oct. 11

Belgenland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Havre; Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Monday, Oct. 12

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Cedric, White Star, Liverpool, Cobh; New Amsterdam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Oct. 13

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Bergensfjord, Norwegian American.

Wednesday, Oct. 14

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Oct. 11

Laconia, Cunard, Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Tuesday, Oct. 13

President Polk, Dollar, on world service; Matsonia, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Sunday, Oct. 11

President Polk, Dollar, on world service.

Tuesday, Oct. 13

Venezuela, Grace, from New York.

DUE VANCOUVER

Friday, Oct. 9

Aorangi, Canadian Australian, from Sydney, Auckland

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ST. LOUIS WINS THE THIRD GAME

Grimes Holds Athletics to Two Hits in World Baseball Series

WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
St. Louis	2	1	9	8	.667
Philadelphia	1	2	8	9	.333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6 — With Burleigh Grimes giving one of the smartest exhibitions of pitching ever seen on a baseball diamond, a two-hit victory, the St. Louis Cardinals, champions of the National League, took the lead in the 1931 world baseball series at Shibe Park here yesterday, defeating the world champions, the Philadelphia Athletics, 5 to 2. The Cardinals are now in the lead, two games to one, and unless the A's can find a pitcher to curb the hard and timely hitting shown yesterday by "Gabby" Street's men, the title will go to the National League for the first time since 1926.

Even Bob "Lefty" Grove, the great left-hander of the Athletics, could not check the onrush of the Cards. They pounded out 12 hits, three of them doubles. Jimmy Wilson, Cardinals catcher, leading the attack on Grove with three singles. "Pepper" Martin, the brilliant young rookie center fielder, continued his consistent batting with a single and double. Grimes also took part in the attack with two timely singles.

It was Grimes all the way, as the saying goes. From the very first inning it was apparent that the Athletics would not do much hitting. He retired the first three men with ease, only one ball going beyond the infield and that a foul fly by Bing Miller into right field. The A's went down in order in the second and third. In the fourth, Grimes could not find the plate on Bishop and the Philadelphia second baseman drew a pass, but he retired Haas, Cochrane and Simmons in order, and a possible rally by the champions was ended.

First Hit in the Eighth

Foxx accepted a base on balls to open the fifth, but a moment later Miller forced him at second and Dykes hit into a double play. In the sixth and seventh the A's went out in order, two by the strike-out route. As the Cards took the field in the eighth, the 32,295 fans who had jammed Shibe Park began to realize that the veteran spitballer was on the threshold of baseball's hall of fame. If he could get the next six men to face him it meant a no-hit game, something never before accomplished in a World Series. However, he lost his chance after Foxx had walked to start the inning, when Miller shot a clean single to center. Grimes refused to allow a score, though, in that inning at least.

In the ninth he had retired the first two men to face him when he weakened again and walked Cochrane. A moment later Al Simmons, the big left fielder of the A's and present American League batting champion, conected with one of Grimes's spit balls and drove it over the right-field fence for his second homer of the series. It was the final hit made off Grimes as Foxx struck out.

It was apparent from the start that Grove was not in his usual form. He walked Bottomley to open the Cardinals' second and right then a rally resulted. Hafey fouled out, but Martin came through with the first hit off Grove, a sharp single to center. Wilson's first hit drove in Bottomley and sent Martin to third, from where he scored when Gelbert flied out to Miller in right. A single by Grimes was wasted in that inning.

Score Two in the Fourth

The Cardinals put across two more runs in the fourth. Hafey began the inning with a single, and took third when Martin bounced a double off the fence in deep right center. Grove succeeded in retiring Wilson and Gelbert, but Grimes singled to right, letting in the two runs. Wilson's second hit, in the sixth was wasted, as were a double by Roettger and a single by Frisch in the seventh. The final Cardinal run was scored in the ninth by Watkins, who had replaced Wally Roettger in right field.

Grove left the game in the eighth for a pinch hitter, and Mahaffey finished. Bottomley's double in the ninth was the only hit made off Mahaffey.

The game was filled with brilliant plays on both sides. The one bright spot as far as the Athletics were concerned was the playing of Dib Williams at shortstop. In the third he came in fast on the grass for Frisch's roller and threw out his man at first, a brilliant play. In the seventh he took a hit away from Flowers over near second base. Dykes also played a fine fielding game for the A's, his best contributions coming in the eighth and ninth on drives by Hafey and Frisch.

Frisch and Adams Star

For the Cardinals, the fielding gems were turned in by Frisch and Adams. After Foxx had walked in the fifth, Miller drove a liner at Adams, which he knocked down, recovered, and threw to second, forcing Foxx. With two men on in the eighth, Frisch ran into short right and jumped high in the air to catch Cramer's looping fly.

The Athletics are not hitting. How long they will remain in their slump is hard to tell. They must find their batting eyes soon, however, or the Cards will be so far ahead that nothing will stop them. Winning yesterday naturally has given the Cards a slight edge; but every baseball fan knows how those A's can battle when they are behind, and therefore the series is far from settled.

The clubs play two more games here, today and tomorrow, and then, if the series is not settled, they will return to St. Louis and Sportsman's Park and finish there. The classic is still young and fans are assured of many more thrills before the final curtain falls. The score:

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Adams, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Flowers, 3b	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Roettger, rf	5	0	1	2	1	0	0
Watkins, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Frisch, 2b	5	0	1	1	4	3	0
Bottomley, 1b	4	1	1	2	11	0	0
Hafey, lf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Martin, cf	4	2	2	3	2	0	0
Wilson, c	4	0	3	3	5	0	0
Gelbert, ss	4	0	1	1	1	6	0
Grimes, p	4	0	2	2	0	2	0
Totals	39	5	12	15	27	12	0

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Bishop, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	3	0
Haas, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochrane, c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
*McNair	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Simmons, lf	4	1	1	4	3	0	0
Foxx, 1b	2	0	0	0	16	0	0
Miller, rf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Dykes, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Williams, ss	3	0	0	0	1	6	0
Grove, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Cramer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahaffey, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	2	2	5	27	14	0

*Ran for Cochrane in 9th.
†Batted for Grove in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
St. Louis	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Runs batted in—Wilson, Gelbert, Bottomley, Grimes 2, Simmons 2. Two-base hits—Martin, Roettger, Bottomley. Home run—Simmons. Double play—Gelbert, Frisch and Bottomley. Left on base—St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 3. Base on balls—By Grove 1 (Bottomley); by Mahaffey 1 (Flowers); by Grimes 4 (Bishop, Foxx 2, Cochrane). Struck out—By Grove 2 (Adams, Gelbert); by Grimes 5 (Bishop, Cochrane, Williams, Grove, Foxx). Hits—Off Grove, 11 in 8 innings; off Mahaffey, 1 in 1 inning. Time—2h. 10m. Umpires—Stark, National League, plate; McGowan, American League, first base; Klem, National League, second base; Nallin, American League, third base.

Holds Athletics to Two Hits

BURLEIGH A. GRIMES
St. Louis National League Baseball Club.

SIDELINES

HARVARD'S varsity underwent a change in lineup Monday, with Jack Crickard and John Scherewshewsky replacing Eddie Mays and John Dean, left halfback and fullback. The first two were promoted on account of their showing against Bates Saturday. Two others, Eugene "Red" Record and Leon Francisco, rangy heavy ends, replaced the veterans, Carl Hageman and Vahan Moushegian.

Notre Dame tied its own record of 20 straight victories last Saturday by defeating Indiana, 25 to 0. The first series of 20 was established by the teams of 1919-20-21, and the teams of 1929-30 totaled 19 and the 1931 eleven carried on to the present tie. To break the record Notre Dame must defeat Northwestern at Chicago Saturday, and the Purple Wildcats are pretty strong.

Hugh Rhea, powerful tackle on the Nebraska eleven, never played football before entering college. He weighs in the vicinity of 220, has run the 100-yard dash in 10.6s. and is national A. A. U. junior shotput champion.

When Carnegie Tech and Washington and Jefferson met Saturday for the eighteenth time the latter won its twelfth game of their series, three ended with tie scores and Carnegie won three. In the first 14 games played Carnegie scored a total of only 32 points, winning in 1920, 6 to 0. In the past four games, one a scoreless tie in 1929, Saturday's victory for the W. & J., 10 to 7, and the other two victories for Carnegie, the Tech eleven has scored 32 points.

Neutral grounds but a larger seating capacity at the Harvard Stadium for the Holy Cross-Boston College annual game Nov. 26 is expected to add funds to help the unemployed of Boston. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston secured permission of Harvard to have the game played in the Stadium and the participants will receive the approximate amount as though they played at Fenway Park and the balance will be given to the Boston fund. Fenway Park seats about 35,000, whereas the Stadium holds about 57,000.

Honors among heavyweights point toward the South where Auburn has a freshman tackle candidate by the name of James Bedford who towers to a height of 6ft. 5in. and weighs no less than 280 pounds. Size counts only where ability and headwork go hand in hand; but if this lad does possess all these forces he should develop into quite a football player.

DULUTH HOCKEY TEAM FOR SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 6—The Duluth team of the American Hockey League was offered for sale yesterday by Gordon W. Hegardt. The announcement, coupled with the assurances voiced by Duluth interests that the franchise would remain here, practically clears away the indecision which has surrounded hockey activities for the approaching season. Hegardt's investment in the team is approximately $55,000.

Option contracts have already been sent to playing members of the Hornets. Hegardt has financed Duluth teams in various national circuits since 1921 and is prominently identified with the promotion of the sport in the United States. He intends to retire from active affiliation.

PICK-UPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Oct. 6

GRIMES'S two-hit victory over the Athletics on Monday was the first of its kind since 1921. On Oct. 6 of that year Waite Hoyt, now a member of Connie Mack's A's, pitched the Yankees to victory over the Giants, allowing only two safeties. Incidentally, only one one-hit contest has been turned in during World Series competition. Reulbach of the Chicago Cubs limited the White Sox to one hit in the series of 1906.

When the Cardinals defeated the Athletics on Monday and took the lead in the October classic, it was the first time a National League club had been out in front in a series since 1926. It was just six years ago Monday that the Cardinals, with Jess Haines pitching, triumphed over the Yankees and took the World Series lead.

A good long rest helped Grimes pitch his brilliant game. Some 10 days before the end of the regular season he pitched against the Giants and then did not go into the box until Monday. The long rest was just what the veteran right-hander needed and it helped the Cardinals immensely.

As the series progresses, it is being proved that regular season averages mean little. Simmons and Hafey, who led their respective leagues in batting during the 1931 campaign, have not done so well so far in the series. Yet Martin and Gelbert of the Cardinals, who were below the .300 mark at the close of the season, have done some timely batting.

President and Mrs. Hoover were guests of the Athletics on Monday. A small army of police officers took care of the crowd while the President and his party were entering and leaving the field.

The weather for Monday's game was perfect, although perhaps just a bit too warm. Most of the fans sat in their shirt sleeves and enjoyed the warm sun.

Both shortstops in the series are playing a remarkable game. Williams, who took Boley's place for the Athletics at the last minute, has done so well that it is doubtful if the former will ever win back his old position. Williams is a better batter than Boley, but during the regular season was erratic in the field. He seems to have steadied in the series, however.

Jimmy Foxx, the Athletics' big first baseman, came quite near setting a putout record on Monday. He made 16 putouts, just three fewer than George Kelly of the Giants made in the series of 1923.

WORLD SERIES STATISTICS
By the Associated Press
THIRD GAME FIGURES

Paid attendance—32,295.
Receipts—$152,735.
Players' share—$77,894.85.
Each club's share—$12,982.47.
Each league's share—$12,982.47.
Advisory council's share—$22,910.25.

TOTALS FOR THE THREE GAMES

Paid attendance—106,771.
Receipts—$475,311.
Players' share—$242,408.61.
Each club's share—$40,401.43.
Each league's share—$40,401.43.
Advisory council's share—$71,296.65.

A. A. U. MEETING SHIFTED

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Enough votes have been received from the board of governors of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, voting by mail, to transfer the scene of the next general meeting, Nov. 15, 16 and 17, from Miami Beach, Fla., to Kansas City. Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., announced the result yesterday. The move to a central location was made in the interests of economy.

IOWA ELECTS McGUIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Oct. 6—Jack M. McGuire '32, of Des Moines, was elected captain of the University of Iowa swimming team for the coming season here yesterday. McGuire holds the 50, 100 and 220-yard freestyle long course records in the Missouri Valley Conference, set in 1929 when he was a Drake University tankman at Des Moines, Iowa.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 73

EARL J. (SPARKY) ADAMS
St. Louis Cardinals, National League

First played professional baseball with the Danville club of the Piedmont League in 1920. Born in Tremont, Penna., Aug. 26, 1897. Five feet 4½ inches in height and weighs about 150 pounds. A right-handed thrower and batter. His record:

	Position	Games	Batting Average
1920—Danville, Piedmont League	SS	119	.326
1921—Syracuse, International League	SS	164	.366
1922—St. Louis, National League	SS	11	.250
1922—Wichita Falls, Texas League	SS	130	.340
1922—Chicago, National League	2b	11	.250
1923—Chicago, National League	SS	95	.289
1924—Chicago, National League	SS	117	.280
1925—Chicago, National League	2b	149	.287
1926—Chicago, National League	2b-3b-SS	154	.309
*1927—Chicago, National League	2b-3b-SS	146	.292
1928—Pittsburgh, National League	SS-2b	135	.276
†1929—Pittsburgh, National League	2b-3b-SS	74	.260
1930—St. Louis, National League	3b	137	.314

*Traded to Pittsburgh along with Floyd Scott for Kiki Cuyler. †Purchased by St. Louis in November.

TORONTO CLUBS LEAD WITH 23

Miss Cecil Smith's 80 Tops List of Qualifiers in Close Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 6—Miss Cecil Smith, Toronto Golf Club, runner-up for the title last year, led the field in the ninth annual Canadian ladies' close golf championship at the Lambton Golf Club on Monday with an 80, three over par, and two strokes less than her clubmate, Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto Golf Club. The tourney attracted a field of 140 players and five players with 98's had to playoff for the last two places in the championship flight of 32. Miss Margery Kirkham of Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., who on Saturday was defeated by Miss Maureen Orcutt, United States, in the final of the Canadian open tourney, and who won the close title last fall, barely qualified, having an 87. Miss Kirkham has not recovered from the strain of last week's play and to make her round all the more difficult she twice drove out of bounds from the fourth tee, taking a 10 for the hole and 50 for the first nine.

The qualifying round proved a great success for local players as 23 from Toronto clubs qualified along with three from the Montreal district, two from Ottawa and one each from Winnipeg, Kingston, Windemere, B. C., and Niagara Falls. The Toronto Golf Club team, composed of Miss Smith, 80; Mrs. Whittington, 82; Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, 83, and Mrs. R. Holmes, 88, won the team prize with 333, with Lambton Golf Club second with 364 and Rosedale Golf Club third with 374.

Miss Verena Newton of Windermere, playing in her first championship tournament, turned in a card of 90 which with her handicap of 18 gave her the low net prize, the silver bowl presented by the British Ladies Golf Union.

Miss Smith and Mrs. Whittington had a great struggle for the medal. With three holes to play the latter had a one-stroke advantage, but Miss Smith had a birdie 4 on the sixteenth to a 6 by Mrs. Whitington, while the latter was one over par on the seventeenth to Miss Smith's par 4. Each took one over par on the home hole. All but one of the former winners of the title are competing, Mrs. Vera Hutchings of Vancouver, the 1924 4winner, not competing. The other are Miss Ada Mackenzie, three times winner, Mrs. Mulqueen, Mrs. Holmes and Miss Kirkham.

In the playoff Mrs. Cowan won at the second hole while Mrs. A. Kay and Mrs. Bennett, the 1929 runner-up, went to the fourth hole before the latter won. The scores of those who bettered 100 were:

Cecil Smith, Toronto G. C.	42	38	80
Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Tor. G. C.	40	42	82
Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto G. C.	41	42	83
Doris Taylor, Kanawaki	41	43	84
Honor Bright, Lookout Point	42	43	85
Ada Mackenzie, Toronto Ladies	42	43	85
Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Rosedale	41	46	87
Hazel Hudson, Toronto Ladies	42	45	87
Mrs. A. B. Fisher, Lambton	42	45	87
Mrs. R. Holmes, Toronto G. C.	44	44	88
Mrs. Eric Phillips, Lambton	44	45	89
Verena Newton, Windermere, B. C.	45	45	90
Maud Smith, Toronto G. C.	49	42	91
Mrs. A. Gibson, Lambton	45	46	91
Lorna Blackburn, Royal Ottawa	46	45	91
Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock, Toronto G. C.	44	48	92
Mrs. T. J. Agar, Mississauga	45	47	92
Mrs. G. Konantz, St. Charles, Winnipeg	45	47	92
Lillian Wright, Toronto Ladies'	48	44	92
Mary Millichamp, Rosedale	49	44	93
Mrs. D. Coulson, York Downs	46	47	93
Caroline Mitchell, Kingston	46	48	94
Myriam Elmsley, Toronto G. C.	46	49	95
Lucille Rolland, Laval	47	48	95
Mrs. L. E. Woolley, Scarboro	44	51	95
Mrs. H. Sedgwick, Cedar Brook	45	51	96
Mrs. G. Phippen, Rosedale	50	46	96
Mrs. G. Stanley, Ottawa Hunt	47	50	97
Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills	50	47	97
Mrs. D. I. McLeod, Lambton	46	51	97
Mrs. P. W. Saunders, Kanawaki	46	52	98
Maryon Murphy, Royal Ottawa	50	48	98
Mrs. S. G. Bennett, Lambton	48	50	98
Mrs. C. Cowan, Rosedale	47	51	98
Mrs. A. Kay, Islington	49	49	98
Mrs. H. C. Sootheran, Peterboro	47	52	99
Mrs. Arthur Gash, Toronto G. C.	47	52	99
Mrs. P. K. Heywood, Rosedale	47	52	99
Mrs. R. F. Davidson, Toronto G. C.	51	48	99
Mrs. J. P. MacIntosh, Roy. Montrl.	50	49	99
Mrs. H. Burnham, Toronto G. C.	47	52	99
Mrs. G. R. Sproat, Lambton	52	47	99

Four Conference Members to Meet

This is the first of a series of reviews of the 1931 football campaign of the Southwestern Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews on the big eastern college games, the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southern Conference, and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 6—Official opening of the Southwest Conference football season will take place Saturday, with four teams getting into action. The powerful University of Texas Longhorns, 1930 Conference champions, will meet Rice Institute of Houston, and Southern Methodist University will battle the University of Arkansas. Two intersectional tilts and one minor game are also on the schedule for the three remaining Conference teams.

The Longhorns, fresh from their 31-to-0 victory over the University of Missouri, will be the favorites to win from the Rice Owls. Rice, which was the only team to defeat the champion Longhorn last year, suffered its first defeat of the season last week when the University of Oklahoma defeated it, 19 to 6, in one of the biggest upsets in the Southwest. The Owls have practically the same team that last year gave the Longhorns their only defeat.

Southern Methodist is picked to win from the University of Arkansas. Graduation took away many of the Razorback's stars, and this year their team is composed of men who are light and inexperienced. Southern Methodist, with the University of Texas and Rice Institute, are expected to be the main contenders for the conference championship.

Heading the intersectional games on Oct. 10 will be the Texas A. & M.-University of Iowa game. The Aggies last week were defeated by Tulane 7 to 0. Baylor University will play Centenary College in Shreveport, and Texas Christian University, the seventh member of the Conference, will play Austin College in a non-conference tilt.

If the University of Texas succeeds in winning the conference title this season, it will be the first time since the organization of the Southwest Conference that an eleven has been able to win the championship two straight years.

Southwest Conference colleges have been in training since Sept. 10. Every member has played at least two minor games. The heat has been so intense that the elevens have not been able to exhibit any real football. The temperatures for the past two weeks has been between 80 and 95 degrees.

Bamford Leads Third, Northern

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 6—One change in leadership has to be recorded in the lists of goal scorers in the English Association Football League this week, as Thomas Bamford of Wrexham has gone past W. Naughton of Gateshead in the race for individual honors in the northern section of the third division. Bamford, like F. Newton of Fulham, the most successful marksman in the southern section, has now a total of 13 goals, which is one fewer than T. H. Waring, Aston Villa star, leading the way in the first division, and three fewer than Charles Pearce, Swansea Town, occupant of first place in division 2. Pearce, showing greatly improved form this season, is now only six goals behind his total for the whole of the 1930-31 campaign, when playing for Newport County in the southern section of the third division. With an average of close upon two goals per game, Pearce is heading for records, and if he keeps on at his present rate he will improve considerably upon the previous bests in all divisions, which are: first, 60 by W. R. Dean, Everton, 1927-28; second, 59, by G. H. Camsell, Middlesbrough, 1926-27; third, northern, 44, by James Cookson, Chesterfield, 1925-26; third, southern, 46, by Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace, 1930-31, and D. H. Morris, Swindon Town, 1926-27.

The following lists show the name, club and total of every player with five or more goals:

First Division	
T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	13
H. A. Blackmore, Bolton Wanderers	8
J. Bowers, Derby County	8
Joseph Bradford, Birmingham	7
Archibald Jackson, Chelsea	7
G. H. Camsell, Middlesbrough	7
Ernest Rimmer, Sheffield Wednesday	7
James Lambert, The Arsenal	6
Eric Houghton, Aston Villa	6
S. Smith, Leicester City	6
D. Wright, Liverpool	6
David Halliday, Manchester City	6
G. T. Stephenson, Sheffield Wednesday	6
T. W. Glidden, West Bromwich	6
W. G. Richardson, West Bromwich	6
J. H. A. Hulme, The Arsenal	5
James Bruton, Blackburn Rovers	5
James Hampson, Blackpool	5
T. C. Johnson, Everton	5
E. M. Glover, Grimsby Town	5
E. W. Hine, Leicester City	5
Gordon Hodgson, Liverpool	5
J. M. Boyd, Newcastle United	5
S. Gibson, Sheffield United	5
J. R. Ball, Sheffield Wednesday	5
Ronald Gurney, Sunderland	5
SECOND DIVISION	
Charles Pearce, Swansea Town	16
John Wallbanks, Barnsley	8
Albert Pynegar, Chesterfield	8
A. Haddleton, Southampton	8
J. Lindsay, Bury	6
J. R. Smith, Bury	6
J. Horton, Charlton Athletic	6
L. G. Smith, Millwall Athletic	6
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	6
J. S. Mawson, Stoke City	6
Edward O'Callaghan, Tottenham Hotspur	6
E. Bottrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	6
I. Harwood, Bradford	5
A. Mitchell, Bradford City	5
D. M. Robbie, Bury	5
C. F. Keetley, Leeds United	5
W. Dickinson, Notts Forest	5
W. Johnstone, Oldham Athletic	5
Sidney Black, Plymouth Argyle	5
R. Crawford, Preston North End	5
R. Liddle, Stoke City	5
T. Phillips, Wolverhampton W.	5
THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section	
Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	13
W. McNaughton, Gateshead	12
M. Wellock, Darlington	10
R. Williams, Crewe Alexandra	8
R. Watson, Accrington Stanley	7
James McConnell, Carlisle United	7
A. Lumley, Hartlepools United	7
T. Duncan, Hull City	7
A. R. Waterston, Southport	7
J. Williamson, Accrington Stanley	6
H. T. O. Jennings, Chester	6
S. Raleigh, Hull City	6
A. Riley, Lincoln City	6
A. Hall, Lincoln City	5
G. Hick, Rotherham United	5
G. Watson, Rochdale	5
C. Urmson, Tranmere Rovers	5
E. Dixon, Tranmere Rovers	5
THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section	
F. Newton, Fulham	13
G. C. James, Watford	11
C. R. Eyre, Bournemouth	10
H. E. Hammond, Fulham	10
A. Rennie, Luton Town	10
William Lane, Brentford	9
Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace	9
T. Barnett, Watford	9
W. Bourton, Coventry City	7
George Goddard, Queens Park Rangers	7
Thomas Shankly, Southend United	7
James Trotter, Torquay United	7
W. W. Robbins, Cardiff City	6
G. H. Clarke, Crystal Palace	6
M. Johnson, Mansfield Town	6
D. H. Morris, Swindon Town	6
Rollo Jack, Clapton Orient	5
Harry Varco, Exeter City	5
J. Brain, Norwich City	5
A. Bacon, Reading	5

HINES STARTS IN DEFENSE OF TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 6—About 30 players, representing 12 universities and colleges, started play yesterday in the third annual Middle Atlantic intercollegiate tennis tournament, being held under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club.

Wilmer Moore Hines of the University of North Carolina, defending champion and United States junior champion in 1930, defeated Lawrence A. Plaster, University of West Virginia, 6—0, 6—4. Other outstanding players who advanced yesterday were Finlay Talbot of Hampden-Sydney College, who defeated another Hampden-Sydney player, Scott Crawford, 6—1, 6—2, in the second round, and Edward J. Wilson, Washington and Lee University student, in the first round, 6—4, 7—5.

Edward T Newell Jr., Henry R. Dame, Page. Martin, Brown and James P. Delafield, all of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, won their matches to reach the quarterfinals.

WRITERS ELECT STOCKTON

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Baseball Writers' Association of America last night elected J. Roy Stockton of the St. Louis Post Dispatch president for the coming year. Other officers named were: Denman Thompson, Washington Star, vice-president; Henry Edward J. Doris, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph; Ir— Vaughan, Chicago Tribune, and Jack Ryder, Cincinnati Inquirer, directors.

FAVORITES IN BIG TEN GAMES

Michigan and Purdue Start Conference Affairs This Week-End

This is the first of a series of reviews on the 1931 football campaign of the "Big Ten" Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southwestern Conference, the Southern Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Two favorites for the Big Ten football title engage their first conference battles this week-end. University of Michigan, which was undefeated in the league last season and shared the crown, receives the University of Chicago eleven at Ann Arbor. Purdue University, which developed one of the circuit's strongest teams last year and has a veteran outfit back in harness, is to entertain University of Illinois at Lafayette, Ind.

These favorites lived up to expectations last Saturday, Michigan winning two practice games by satisfactory scores, defeating Mt. Pleasant, 27 to 0, and Ypsilanti, 34 to 0, showing not only smooth work on the offensive but careful defensively. Coach Harry Kipke revealed three new backfield stars in the brilliant running game against Michigan Normal. Capt. M. R. Hudson '32, fullback, set the pace with his plunging, but J. P. Heston, S. E. Fay and Herman Everhardus, sophomore halfbacks, made some good gains and touchdowns. When so many backs participate in the scoring it usually indicates a strong line, and that is something Chicago does not have to match the Wolverines with at Ann Arbor this week-end.

Prof. A. A. Stagg's Maroons had their first workouts a week ago, and were idle Saturday. In the openers they defeated Cornell College, 12 to 0, and lost to Hillsdale College, 7 to 0. The Maroon victory over Cornell was not enhanced by the latter's loss Saturday, 47 to 0, to Michigan State. However, the Chicago eleven showed some new backfield talent in Vinson Sahlin '34, halfback, a shifty, speedy runner and clever defensive player, and expects as much or more from H. O. Page Jr. '34, if and when he becomes eligible.

Purdue, while not so impressive as that other favorite, Michigan, came out on the right side of the score sheet twice with a 28-to-0 victory over Western Reserve from Cleveland, and 19 to 9 over Coe College from Iowa. Coach Noble Kiser, in the latter game, found his veterans approaching the standard of last year's performances, especially at fullback, with A. J. Yunevich '32 gaining many yards and scoring three touchdowns. In the former contest, with a second-string line-up, he revealed a new forward pass thrower of exceptional skill in F. J. Hecker '34, halfback, and a runner and pass catcher in K. R. Moore '34, who got away for 70 yards on one scoring run. R. J. Horstmann '33, sub-fullback last year, also displayed ability, making one of the four touchdowns against Western Reserve.

Illinois got its sophomore eleven working good on offense against St. Louis University winning, 20 to 6, with 200-pound D. F. Cook '34, halfback, taking the spotlight by scoring three touchdowns, catching passes and handling the ball brilliantly. G. I. Berry '33, another halfback, showed some improvement over his standard of last year and scored one of the major markers. Coach C. R. Zuppke needs to work on the defense for Purdue, as the Illini did not show so well at this side of the game against St. Louis.

Minnesota made a fine showing against Oklahoma Aggies, 20 to 0, which with opening victories the previous Saturday, 30 to 0 over Ripon College and 13 to 7 over North Dakota State, indicates that Coach H. O. Crisler has good offensive possibilities. The Gophers make a long trip this week to attack Stanford University at Palo Alto, which so far has not developed an impressive attack. Stanford, surprised by a scoreless tie at Minneapolis last season, was held scoreless by the Olympic Club a week ago, and last Saturday could defeat Santa Clara by only 6 to 0. The Gophers have two quarterbacks, J. P. Somers '32, and Kenneth MacDougall '33, who may make trouble for Stanford as they did for Oklahoma Aggies, and a new halfback, M. G. Ubl '34, who contributed some brilliant scoring feats. Each made a touchdown, while J. A. Manders '33, fullback, staunchly supported the line on the defense.

Northwestern University's victory, 19 to 7, over University of Nebraska, was one of the surprises of the day, and is still puzzling many fans. The Wildcats made all their points in the first nine minutes by one of the most dazzling off-tackle rush and multiple pass attacks ever seen in Dyche Stadium. Then Nebraska not only rallied at the same time Northwestern went to pieces, fumbling, letting passes get intercepted, and exhibiting a line that looked like a sieve on defense. Coach R. E. Hanley will have to bolster his line from guard to guard because Nebraska found this sector as well as the close secondary, an easy avenue for gain. Notre Dame, which defeated Indiana, 25 to 0, last week, certainly will not overlook a weakness of this kind if it appears at Soldiers Field.

Coach Hanley has a team with exceptional power and talent with R. E. Russell '32, fullback; Ernest Rentner '32, halfback, as able veterans, and George Potter, quarter and Oliver Olson, fullback, a pair of promising sophomores. Potter was a surprise at quarterback, especially his punting and blocking early in the game; while Olson proved that he could do something besides punt when he punctured the line for good gains and threw several good forward passes.

Notre Dame in its victory over Indiana gives Northwestern every promise that it will be a handful as usual. The break came to the Ramblers in the last half when the Indiana eleven failing to score, Joseph Sheeketski '33, right halfback, who was unnoticed last year, streaked 71 yards for the first touchdown. The team had a number of unknowns in the lineup but if they follow the example of Sheeketski, people will soon be pronouncing their names as though they were not difficult.

Iowa got more than it bargained for, a 20-to-0 defeat, in its game with University of Pittsburgh, never once threatening to score, and it will have to develop more scoring energy in the game with Texas A. & M. at Dallas, Texas, this week-end.

Wisconsin showed the need of improved defensive play, though defeating North Dakota State, 12 to 7, and Bradley Institute, 33 to 6. The Badgers this week-end receive at Madison, Wis., the Southern Conference team, Alabama Poly, from Auburn. The latter opened its season with a 24-to-6 victory over Birmingham Southern, but apparently took a rest last week. Coach Thistlethwaite seems to have two good forward walls, which made the distribution of touchdown honors general among the backfielders. R. A. Rebholz '33, halfback, got two big scores, and if he can maintain that pace, may yet be rated a real star.

Ohio State ran over Cincinnati, 67 to 6, which was a little too one-sided to prove much except that the opposition was weak. Coach S. S. Willaman's boys confirmed in a way the reports that they are putting an unexpectedly strong eleven in the Big Ten race, but they can give more satisfaction on that subject by a victory over the strong Vanderbilt squad when it visits Columbus this week-end. Vanderbilt defeated North Carolina, 13 to 0, last Saturday.

Indiana should not take its Notre Dame defeat too seriously, as it was really too tough a game for the new régime under Coach E. C. Hayes to tackle so early in the season. The Hoosiers rest this Saturday in preparation for Iowa a week hence. The games for Oct. 10 follow:

*Chicago vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich. *Illinois vs. Purdue at Lafayette, Ind. Northwestern vs. Notre Dame at Chicago. Wisconsin vs. Alabama Poly at Madison, Wis. Minnesota vs. Stanford at Palo Alto, Calif. Ohio State vs. Vanderbilt at Columbus, Ohio. Iowa vs. Texas A. & M. at Dallas, Texas.

*These games are in the championship race.

CUBS WIN AND TIE CHICAGO SERIES

CHICAGO CITY SERIES

	W	L	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
White Sox	3	3	20	15	.500
Cubs	3	3	15	20	.500

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Coming from behind in the ninth the Cubs defeated the White Sox, 3 to 2, in the city championship series. This evened the series with three victories for each team, so a seventh game must be played at Wrigley Field today.

It was the last half of the ninth and two men were on bases and one out when Charles Grimm, first baseman, stepped to the plate and cracked out a two-base hit that scored two. A share in the credit for the Cubs' attack goes to Daniel Taylor, leftfielder, for his homer in the second, and to Vincent Barton, rightfielder, who started the ninth inning rally with a single.

Frasier pitched a fine game for the White Sox, but the base work of his team mates was faulty on attack, 11 men being left on bases. Frasier allowed only six hits, while the Sox got that many from three Cub hurlers. The Sox took the lead in the fifth when Watwood and Jolley scored. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cubs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	2
White Sox	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Bush, May, Root and Hemsley for Cubs; Frasier and Grube, Tate for White Sox. Time—2h.

Fall Tennis At Hot Springs, Va.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 6—The first round of the nineteenth annual fall tennis tournament of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club got under way here yesterday with eight favorites advancing in both men's and women's singles. Several of these matches were hard-fought affairs.

J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., No. 18 in the national ranking list for 1930, and R. Norris Williams 2d, St. David's, Penna., thirteenth ranking player in the United States for 1930, won their first-round encounters. Hall had trouble winning from an Evanston (Ill.) player, Albert Winston, 6—2, 7—5. Williams won a 6—0, 6—3 match from S. Wallis Merrihew of New York.

Frank M. Goeltz of Pennsylvania forced Harvey Y. Lake of Ocean City, N. J., to three sets before Lake could win at 6—3, 4—6, 6—4. Richard W. Seabury of Boonton, N. J., was also extended, but won his match from Charles D. Halsey of New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Cedric A. Major of New York, the defending champion, advanced yesterday by defeating McKee Dunn of Hot Springs and Washington, 6—2, 6—3.

In women's singles, Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, Eng., Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi of New York and Italy, Miss Ellen Bates of St. Louis, Miss Maude Williams of Richmond, and Mrs. Harry Brunie of New York weer among the survivors. The summary.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB'S FALL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

R. Norris Williams 2d, St. David's, Penna., defeated S. Wallis Merrihew, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

J. P. Stockton, New York, defeated Pennington Pearson, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Harry Brunie, New York, defeated H. Finn, Washington, 6—1, 6—1.

Harvey Y. Lake, Ocean City, N. J., defeated Frank M. Goeltz, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., defeated Albert Winston, Evanston, Ill., 6—2, 7—5.

Cedric A. Major, New York, defeated McKee Dunn, Washington, 6—2, 6—3.

Richard W. Seabury, Boonton, N. J., defeated Charles D. Halsey, New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, New York and Italy, won from Mrs. John T. Pirie, by default.

Mrs. Harrison Smith, Bryn Mawr, defeated Miss Lucy Brainard, Hartford, Conn., 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Ellen Bates, St. Louis, defeated Miss Leontine Terry, Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Maude Williams, Richmond, Va., defeated Mrs. Rosamond Kerr, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, England, defeated Miss Enid Connfelt, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Mary Carruthers, Brooklyn, defeated Miss Elinor Ryan, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Harry Brunie, New York, defeated Mrs. Cedric A. Major, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

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GERMANS FORM NEW PARTY TO OPPOSE REGIME

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 5—A new Social Democratic party has been formed in Germany, with a policy that will be more radical than that of the older party. Its actual birth took place unexpectedly last Friday in Breslau and the first convention was held here yesterday.

Its official title is Social Democratic Workmen's Party, which name henceforward must not be confused with the Social Democratic Party. It hopes to act as a reservoir for all dissatisfied Social Democratic workmen who have been puzzled by their party's support of the naval building program and of numerous anti-socialist measures taken by Dr. Heinrich Bruening's Cabinet.

In this way the new party seeks to prevent the former Social Democrats from becoming indifferent or joining the Communists. It may also attract Communists who have tired of Moscow's propaganda but who regard the Social Democratic Party as too bourgeois.

The sudden emergence of this new group is a severe blow to the left wing of the Social Democratic Party just at a time when it was beginning to gain some influence with the party leadership.

It is believed the Social Democratic Workmen's Party will reduce the strength of the old party in Parliament by about five or six seats. Even this slight weakening of Dr. Bruening's majority may endanger his position in view of the uncertain attitude of some smaller groups of the Reichstag.

His continuance in office depends on whether small groups of independent Socialists are prepared to shoulder the responsibility of joining the Fascists, Communists and Nationalists in overthrowing the present Government when the Reichstag meets next week.

LAVAL PLODS WAY TO PREMIERSHIP WITHOUT ORATORY

(Continued from Page 1)

vious superiority. M. Briand relies entirely on his eloquence, which is often formless and somewhat empty, but is nevertheless genuine and effective.

M. Laval purposefully tries to appear mediocre. He does not command like M. Poincaré; he does not dazzle like M. Tardieu; he does not persuade like M. Briand. He just jogs along, hoping that nobody will pay any attention to him.

In a critical debate, M. Laval will often refuse to mount the tribune; he will simply stand in his place and speak a few commonplace words which somehow seem to be common sense. He does not put himself publicly forward; he does not provoke the opposition; he seems to be colorless and amiable; but in a dozen sentences which offend nobody he performs a jiu-jitsu feat.

When M. Gaston Doumergue was President, and was looking round for new men, he privately expressed his opinion somewhat as follows: "Tardieu, is, of course, formidable. But give me Laval. He raises no dust, he has no pretensions, he works soberly. He will go far."

Built Solid Foundations

These peculiar qualities have stood him in good stead. His beginnings were humble, and at no time in his career has he sought public attention. In inconspicuous ways he made himself indispensable, first to this established politician, and then to that. He avoided taking sides, and indeed belongs to no party, standing in the center. In the lobbies he made friends with everybody, rendering services here, addressing a timely greeting there.

It must not, however, be supposed that M. Laval is a nebulous person, without opinions, without character, without merit. On the contrary he well knows what he is about, and he pursues his course consistently.

He has availed himself of a certain method, which consists in not attacking brutally if he can slowly but surely undermine a position, of arousing no passions, of making no "enemies," of persevering without being perceived.

Nobody knows quite how clever he is, since it would seem that he wishes to be underestimated. Time alone will show what there is behind his method, but meanwhile it has succeeded where more showy methods have failed.

Such is the man who, without any previous experience of foreign policy, entered the important international negotiations of this year and instead of losing reputation gained it. M Briand was in some eclipse; events were thought to have discredited his policy; but M. Laval, while retaining the services of M. Briand as Foreign Minister, placed himself in charge of foreign policy, and without accomplishing anything that looked exceptional, somehow increased the prestige of France.

Modest But Authoritative

Incidentally, he showed that, by the same quiet display of common sense, he could move among the statesmen of Germany, England, Italy, and the United States, without being diminished in stature. The American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, were struck by his unobtrusive skill, his modest competence, his quiet authority.

He clearly indicated, when President Hoover launched his plan for the suspension of debts and reparations payments, that France did not feel itself obliged to accept it without discussion. France could be blamed, but France was strong enough to be unmoved. France might complacently agree, but France was not to be compelled. France, with M. Laval as Prime Minister, became conscious of its power. Those who had thought it was to be coerced were mistaken. France counted, and counted supremely in Europe.

Hence the conviction that if anything is to be done by common consent to improve the general economic situation, it is better to consult France first, and to work in a friendly way with France. Hence the invitation to M. Laval to thresh out the pressing problems in private talks with the President.

New York Curb

(Continued from Page 11)

3 Cauca Val 7s '48	21	21	21
5 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51B	39¾	38¾	39¾
4 Com Priv Bk 5½'37	40	39	40
5 Cuban Tob 5s '44	45	45	45
1 Danish Con 5½s'55	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Danzig Port 6½'53	30	30	30
7 Europ Elo 6½'65 xw	47	46	47
3 Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Ger Cons M 6s'47	35	35	35
36 Gesfuerel 6s'53 xw	43½	40	43¾
8 Hamburg El 5½'38	46	43	46
3 Isotta Fras 7s'42 ww	31½	31½	31½
8 Netherlds 6s '72 B	100	99¾	100
10 Nip El Pow 6½s'53	65½	65	65
4 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	13½	13½	13½
1 Ruhr Gas 6½'53 A	46¾	46¾	46¾
10 Russ 6½ ctf N C '19	1½	1½	1½
5 Russ 5½s 1921	1½	1½	1½
1 Russ 5½s ctf 1921	1½	1½	1½
2 Saarbrueck 7s '35	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Santiag Ch 7s '61	14	14	14
3 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	22¾	20¾	22¾
7 Terni Elo 6½s '53	50	49	50

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10% in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—plus 5% in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly, stock. r—Cash or stock.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:51 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Richmond Minton, tenor.
5:55 Piano soloist.
6:00 "Captain Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 Talk, Franklin H. Wentworth.
7:30 Popular orchestra.
7:45 Chocolateers: organ and piano.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar, orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Thriller" Sketch: "When Emil Came Home."
9:00 NBC, Fuller Man: Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Jack Denney and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story: "The Village Blacksmith."
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:40 Talk, Capt. Tim Heely.
5:55 The Success Reporter: Gar Wood.
6:00 Time; weather; sports review; temperature.
6:02 Wallie Brown and Carron Sisters.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Alden Edkins, basso; Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra; Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Ivanhoe Saladiers; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; Robert Ringling, baritone; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities": Mr. Calvin Coolidge, speaker, introduced by Frazier Hunt; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
10:00 New England Program: Soloists; quartet; Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; Madelon de Gia, soprano; Pierre le Kreun, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Harry Felsey.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15—"Musical Mirror": Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 The Outdoor Club.
5:45 "Greyhound Gus."
6:00 Varieties: Fred Hoey, speaker; tenor; trio; orchestra.
6:15 Eleanor Talcott, "blues" orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
7:00 Temperature; news; weather.
7:15 Political talk; music.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 "Famous Artists of the Air."
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Norma Terris, songs.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Columbians Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 CBS, Sketch, "Strange Story of Aaron Smith."
10:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
10:30 Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 Le Paradis Band.
12:00 CBS, Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, Vagabonds Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor," Irving Kaufman.
5:45 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Talk, John J. Dorman, fire commissioner.
6:15 News flashes.
6:30 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
6:45 Popular orchestra and soloist.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:20 Voice and piano.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Hasting's Irish Minstrels.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; Larry Murphy, tenor.
8:45 Talk series.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 News; organ recital.
10:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, songs.
10:15 CBS, Roundtowners Quartet.
10:30 CBS, Nit Wit Hour.
11:00 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Frank Winegar's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 George Gallagher, tenor.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:15 Marston's program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Twilight Tunes.
7:00 Cathedral Echoes.
7:15 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 to 11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
12:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
1:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, World Series Baseball from Philadelphia, Graham McNamee.
3:40 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:20 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Charis Players.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—Federation of Churches.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Sweetheart Program.
12:45 p. m.—Newton D. Baker, speaking at Cleveland Advertising Club luncheon.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, World Series baseball from Philadelphia, Graham McNamee.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:45 p. m.—Twilight Melodies.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 to 12:00 noon—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:00 p. m.—"One Way to Restore Prosperity," Mayor James M. Curley.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, World Series Baseball from Philadelphia, Ted Husing, reporter.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, The Three Doctors.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, DeWitt Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto; Theo Karle, tenor; Vera Eakin, pianist.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.
1:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

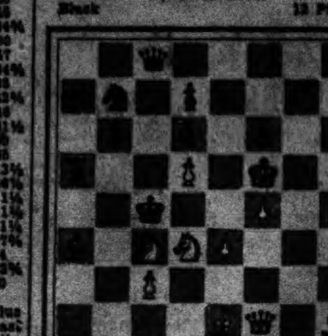
LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55½. De Beers was 3¾. Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 3½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 5¾@5½ per cent; three months bills 5⅞@5⅜ per cent.

CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1345
By G. H. Drese

Black 13 Pieces

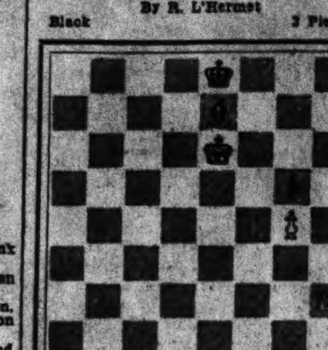


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1346
By R. L'Hermet

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
There are several close tries!

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1343. B-R
No. 1344. 1. Kt-B8 threat
2. Kt(B8)-Q6
1. ——— BxP
2. P-Kt4ch
1. ——— P-R4
2. PxPch

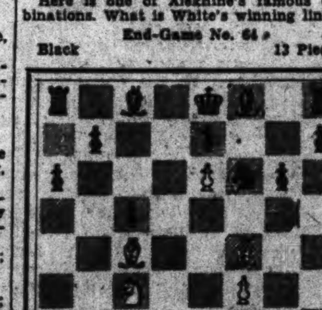
End-Game No. 63. 1 QxPch, KxQ; 2 KtxBch, K-R3; 3 Kt(K5)-Kt6ch, K-Kt4; 4 P-KR4ch, K-B5; 5 P-KKt3ch, K-B6; 6 K-B and mate next move.

END-GAMES

Here is one of Alekhine's famous combinations. What is White's winning line?

End-Game No. 64

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

The Belgian Echiquier, one of the finest of chess periodicals, has just appeared again after several months of suspension due to a typographers' strike. The current issue numbers 78 pages and contains 77 games, these in addition to the regular problem and end-game features.

Alekhine's triumph at Bled must leave all chess devotees speechless with admiration. This, together with his phenomenal victory at San Remo last year, makes him one of the finest tournament players of all time.

Among the many to fall before the champion's unerring skill in the Bled tournament just concluded is numbered the youthful Flohr of Czechoslovakia. From the opening Queen's Gambit Accepted to the problem-like coup de grace, Alekhine had the game under perfect control. The result is one more proof of the world champion's superiority over the rank and file of master players.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Alekhine White	Flohr Black	Alekhine White	Flohr Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 KtxKt	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	PxP	17 QR-B	Q-Kt
3 Kt-KB3(a)	Kt-KB3	18 B-B5	BxB
4 P-K3	P-K3	19 KtxB	Q-Kt3
5 BxP	P-B4	20 Q-R5	Kt-Q2
6 Castles	Kt-B3	21 R-K2(c)	P-Kt3(d)
7 Q-K2	P-QR3(b)	22 Q-Kt5	KtxKt
8 R-Q	P-QKt4	23 RxKt	P-QR4
9 PxP	Q-B2	24 P-R4	B-R3
10 B-Q3	BxP	25 B-B3	P-B3
11 P-QR4	P-Kt5	26 Q-K3	QR-Q
12 QKt-Q2	Castles	27 RxR	RxR
13 Kt-Kt3	B-K2	28 P-K5!	P-B4
14 P-K4	Kt-Q2	29 R-B8!!	Resigns
15 B-K3	QKt-K4		

(a) Generally admitted to be the best line against the accepted gambit. If 3 P-K3, P-K4 equalizes.

(b) If 7 . . . PxP; 8 PxP, KtxP; 9 KtxKt, QxKt; 10 R-Q, followed by B-Kt5ch!

(c) A simple, two-edged move. White can now play for direct attack by mobilizing a R on the K side, or he can attack Black's exposed Q side.

(d) Not immediately necessary, but Black hopes to be able to bring about favorable simplifications.

Here is Alekhine's defeat of the redoubtable Nimzowitsch, also from the Bled tournament. Nimzowitsch courageously attempts a dangerous gambit variation of the French Defense. Alekhine gives up two pawns, only to win one back with a promising attack.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Alekhine White	Nimzowitsch Black	Alekhine White	Nimzowitsch Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	11 B-K2	R-Kt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 Q-R6	R-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	13 Q-R4	B-Q2
4 Kt-K2	PxP	14 B-Kt5	B-B3
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	15 CastlesQR	BxP
6 KtxKt	P-KB4	16 KR-K	B-K5
7 P-B3	PxP	17 B-R5!	KtxB
8 QxP	QxP	18 R-Q8ch	K-B2
9 Q-Kt3	Kt-KB3	19 QxKt	Resigns(a)
10 QxKtP	Q-K5ch		

(a) If 19 . . . K-Kt2; 20 KtxB, PxKt; 21 B-R6ch, K-B3; 22 R-Bch, K-K2; 23 QxQ, etc.

Yates, the new British champion, won a well-played victory from Sergeant in the Worcester congress.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Yates White	Sergeant Black	Yates White	Sergeant Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	19 R-K5	QR-KB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 P-B3	P-QKt3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 R-K	Q-B4
4 P-K5	P-QB4	22 QxQ	PxQ
5 B-Q2	Kt-QB3	23 P-QB4!	R-B
6 Kt-Kt5	BxBch	24 PxP	PxP
7 QxB	KtxQP	25 RxP	B-K3
8 KtxKt	PxKt	26 R(Q5)-K5	BxP
9 Kt-B3	Kt-K2	27 R-R	B-B2
10 B-Q3	B-Q2	28 RxRP	P-B5
11 KtxP	Kt-B3	29 B-K4	R-Kt
12 Kt-B3	Castles	30 R(K5)-K7	K-R
13 CastlesKR	P-B3	31 R(K7)-B7	RxKtP
14 KR-K	PxP	32 B-Q5!	R-K
15 KtxP	KtxKt	33 RxP	R-Kt3
16 RxKt	R-B3	34 RxR	BxR
17 Q-K3	Q-B3	35 BxP	Resigns
18 R-R5	P-KR3		

REDUCED BOAT FARES INCREASE BUSINESS

Reduced fares between New York and Boston via the Eastern Steamship, Inc., have resulted in greatly increased business, according to an announcement made today by the officials of the line.

Passenger lists have been almost full on the steamers New York and Boston since the announcement of the fare reduction, the officials said. The number of passengers carried on each trip has been larger this fall than in any other fall season for several years.

General Classified

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MERRICK, N. Y.—8-room house, bath, steam heat, all improvements; 2-car garage; sale or exchange for California property. KOEPPEL, 70 Loines Ave.

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A meeting for the nomination of officers will be held at the bank on October 13th, at 4:30 P. M.

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ONTARIO

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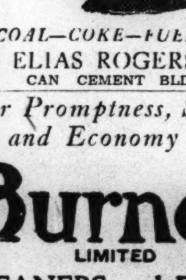

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No extras.

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Write for art tariff. S. M. HORSPOOL

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Food Reform Entirely Vegetarian
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BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall Pension—Finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cable: "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 369.

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(Visitors) Frobisher 2563

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Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
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Lyme Regis. The Bay Hotel
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PARIS, PENSION VERDIN, 102 Av. Victor-Hugo, Paris (near Etoile)—Well known & highly recommended for its excellent table; all conveniences; moderate rates; English spoken.

PARIS — Protestant family receives paying guests desirous improving French. Box E-60, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Av. de l'Opéra.

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Rooms with breakfast from 4/2
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Connected with 33 Lyceums

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M. DALL Phone 21390

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Hot and cold running water.
Excellent cuisine
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Delicious cooking. Garage.
Inclusive terms from fr. 11

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700 m. above sea level
Beautiful and dustfree situation.
Glorious view on lake and mountains.
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Good Central Position
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(Continued)

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LADY desires position as housekeeper, thoroughly experienced; highest references. MISS ROBINSON 3, Trafalgar Street, Hull, Yorks.

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AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 Gns. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us as reasonable prices
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
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Phone 2676 Birkenhead
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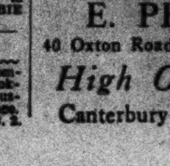
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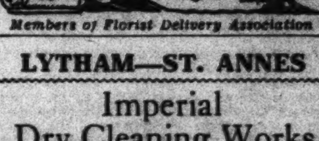

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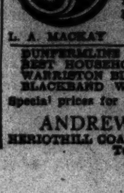

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Giant Swallowtail
(Papilio thoas)

Where: In the tropics and abundant in the southern states. During the last few years it has been extending its range farther north and is commonly found from Nebraska eastward to the Atlantic coast. It is occasionally seen in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and very rarely it is recorded in Maine. It likes citrus fruits trees best.

Distinguishing features: The largest North American butterfly, with a wing expanse of about four inches, and richly colored with black and yellow more or less mingled with greenish-blue iridescence. The tails are long and expanded toward the tip, which is splashed with yellow. Two bands of orange mark the upper surface of the wings while two of black mark the lower.

In sunny California where orange and lemon groves abound, this giant of American butterflies may be found, spreading its gorgeous multi-colored wings as it silently flits from leaf to twig to blossom. The "orange dogs," as they are termed in these parts because of their leisurely habits, lay their eggs singly on young leaf tips or branches where in about a week the caterpillar hatches and begins feeding on the leaves. Then begins a process of eating which lasts until the larva is so fat that it splits the skin and must grow another.

This process of feeding and molting continues for about a month until the larva is full-sized. It doesn't take a very large number of these creatures to do a great deal of damage in an orchard, and they often cause the farmer much concern.

Attaching themselves by threads of silk to the bark, the pupæ become chrysalides, taking on the colors of their surroundings so nearly in perfect mimicry that they are surprisingly difficult to find. Two weeks of this stage and the adult butterfly emerges to sally forth among the blossoms in search of nectar.

In its more northern range the life history differs in accordance with the food available, the animals living on certain members of the poplar family, the prickly ash, or common rue. Two broods appear annually, one in May and the other in August.

Careful study of these insects has revealed the fact that unlike most butterflies, they are unmolested by birds, although they have many insect enemies which keep them in check. A curious, yellow scent gland protruding from the thorax just in rear of the head emits a disagreeable odor which it is believed furnishes the reason for birds disliking these creatures.

Because some of the more common moths are large, many people mistake this beautiful swallowtail for a moth, but if the main differences between the two insects are kept in mind, no errors can result. Butterflies, in general, fly in the day time; have slender knobbed antennæ, and delicate abdomens; ocelli, or primitive eyes are wanting, and the broad wings are carried erect when in repose. Moths are generally night fliers; having hairy antennæ, and stout and fat abdomens; they have primitive eyes as well as compound ones; the wings are held together in flight by a bristle and socket arrangement. Both types of insects are classed together in one grouping of "Lepidoptera."

A Quotation for Today

REPENTANCE without amendment is like continued pumping in a ship without stopping the leaks.—PALMER.

The Adventures of Waddles

SAID JIGGERS, POINTING TO THE SKY, "TELL ME WHY DUCKS AND GEESE ALL FLY
"IN V FORMATION WHEN OUTBOUND FOR SOME FAR DISTANT FEEDING GROUND?"
SAID I, "THE ANSWER SEEMS TO BE WE DUCKS AND GEESE FORM LIKE A V
"AS IT GIVES LEADER AND THOSE LED A BETTER VIEW OF WHAT'S AHEAD."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Anniversary Party

Junction City, Kan.

SOME weeks ago Dr. A. H. Harshaw, pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church, asked his friends to remember his eighty-eighth anniversary (which fell on Sept. 11) by giving articles needed by the folks living at the county farm. It was a kindly thought that at once struck a responsive chord, and on the day mentioned more than 100 persons, including the City Band, accompanied Dr. Harshaw to the county home with gifts and entertainment that made the recipients very happy and marked the occasion as a unique anniversary party.

The gifts included comfortable chairs, rag rugs, curtains, blankets, robes, slippers, towels, wash cloths, sheets, pillow cases, clothing, canned fruits, vegetables, etc.

Dr. Harshaw in this unselfish celebration has not only relieved the immediate needs of the home, but in the years to come there will be a new attitude in the minds of his friends toward the institution and its needs, a kindly thought for the less fortunate neighbors that are sometimes forgotten.

What They Say

Speed the Day!

"We are growing out of this worship of material possessions."—*Henry Ford.*

Ownership

"Home owners are more satisfied with life in general than renters."—*George D. Gaw, official Chicago greeter.*

Do You Know That—

The first open-air post office in the United States is claimed by St. Petersburg, Fla.?

All flour made in Italy must contain 95 per cent Italian wheat?

Christopher L. Sholes invented the typewriter in 1867?

The burner now used in every gas stove was the idea of Robert Wilhelm von Bunsen?

A census of Chicago for the year 1837 showed 398 dwellings, four warehouses, 29 dry goods stores, three drug stores, 19 groceries, 10 taverns, 17 lawyers' offices and 5 churches?

Four daily papers started publication this year in Peiping, China?

William Howard Taft was the first civil governor of the Philippines?

About 5,000,000,000 bottles of soft drinks are consumed annually in the United States?

There are 2,150.42 cubic inches in the official United States bushel?

Brevities

Detroit News: A woman is someone with many bundles who waits uncomplainingly in the vestibule until another tenant, who didn't forget his key, comes along to let her in.

Arkansas Gazette: Our Information Bureau reveals that the twining of vines is called nutation—if to the right, dextro-nutation; if to the left, levo-nutation. Of course you remember the poetic line: "Gone where the woodbine dextro-nutates." Or does the woodbine levo-nutate?

Nashville Banner: It hardly seems possible but it's a fact that market reporters call a gain of three points a "jump."

A Word a Day

Torpid

Pronounced *tor'-pid*, with *o* as in orb, *i* short.

Whatever may be specifically described as "torpid" is deprived of the power of exertion and the faculty of feeling. This is evident from the derivation, the Latin source of our word being *torpere*, "to be numb, to be stiff." A hibernating animal is usually regarded as in a torpid state.

Aside from the specific use of the word, it may be employed somewhat broadly to denote a dull, stupid, inactive, apathetic state of mind, as, "a torpid desire to succeed."

Example: "She denied any torpid action of the system."

Notes and Queries

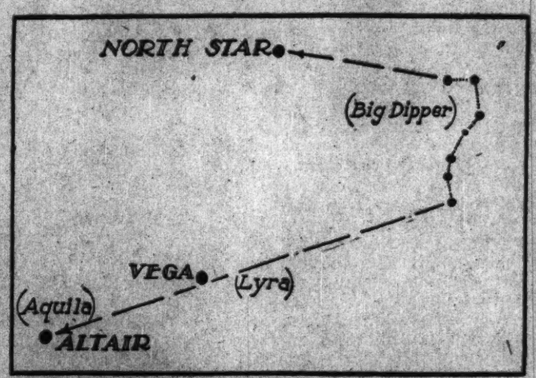
Belial—Preferably *Be'-li-al*, with long *e*, short *i*, *a* as in account.

Retrograde—Preferably with first *e* short. Note that in "retrogression," however, the first *e* is preferably long.

Worth Knowing

ICE
10
THE CUSTOMER BY DROPPING 15¢ IN THE SLOT OF A NEW SELF-SERVICE ICE DISPENSER, NOW IN USE IN LOS ANGELES, RECEIVES A 25-POUND CAKE OF ICE, WRAPPED, TO TAKE HOME.

Pointing to the Stars



The Big Dipper Is the Key to Other Stars Besides the North Star. A Line Drawn at a Right Angle to the Last Two Stars in the Dipper's Handle Passes Through Vega and Altair. The Names of Constellations Are Given in Parentheses.

THE same ease with which the North Star may be located by reference to the Big Dipper is applicable to many other stars in the sky. The handle of the Dipper, as well as the "pointers," identifies some of the major stars. Vega (*Ve'-ga*) in the constellation of Lyra (*Ly'-ra*) and the star Altair (*Al-ta'-ir*) in the constellation of Aquila (*A-quil'-a*) lie on almost a direct line with the end of the Big Dipper's handle. Aquila was named for the eagle in ancient mythology, and there is a charming legend which tells of how the eagle carried off the Trojan boy, Ganymede, to be a servant to the mythological deities. The Milky Way runs through Aquila and divides into two branches near the constellation, which makes it easily distinguishable.

Altair is one of the nearest to the earth of the very bright stars. It is only 96,000,000,000,000 miles away. Astronomers find that it is approaching the earth at a rate of about 72,000 miles an hour. This may seem tremendously fast in comparison with airplane speeds, but compared with its vast distance it is very slow. It will require generations before the approach of Altair to the earth will make any noticeable difference in its brightness.

The Children's Corner

Winnie and Spoof

WINNIE and Spoof sat side by side on the little shelf, and stared out at the world through their bright, shoe-button eyes. Several times during the day they had heard the tinkle of the silver bell on the screen of the little store, which rang whenever a customer opened the door, but it just seemed as though no one was interested in buying a pink calico cat, with a tiny satin nose, nor yet in an extremely "squashy" blue doggie, so Winnie and Spoof simply sat, but they didn't ever change their smiles to frown or cry in disappointment, for there were many worse things than sitting together on the shelf in this cheery room, and as long as neither one was sold, there could be no danger of separation.

If Winnie and Spoof had been facing to look out of the window instead of straight into the middle of the room, they would have seen a rosy face suddenly flattened against the glass, and a curly, golden head bobbing in glee as the owner viewed the occupants there in the tiny toyland. As it was, the first glimpse that Winnie and Spoof received of the little visitor was right after the bell had tinkled and the owner of the golden curls threw open the door and danced in, followed by a smiling-faced lady.

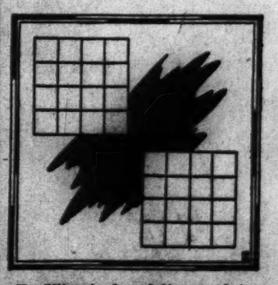
The short, plump woman who owned the store came bustling forward to meet the visitors, and 'or a while a pleasant murmur of voices intermingled with the nodding of the little golden head, and the answering nod of the soft white-haired little lady, was all that occurred. Of course, Winnie and Spoof, being very well-bred, didn't listen to what was being said, but they couldn't help hearing the lovely lady's voice as she said "Baby" and "toys," so Winnie and Spoof knew that rosy-faced "Baby" was going to become the owner of some fortunate member of their little toy family.

Finally, the little owner of the store came and lifted a small doll from the shelf beside them, and a tiny feeling of disappointment must have swept over the two animal friends, but still their cheery smiles didn't cease for a moment. Perhaps a lonesome look came into their eyes, their twinkling shoe-button eyes, for an instant, but that was all.

But Baby shook her curls as she was handed the doll, and, lifting her hand, she pointed with a pudgy finger—why, she was pointing straight to Winnie and Spoof! Neither one knew which of them she wanted, and both with their soft, generous hearts hoped that the other would be the fortunate one. Instead, both Winnie and Spoof were suddenly lifted off of the shelf, and the next moment they found themselves clasped close together in the warm arms of "Baby."

So Winnie and Spoof weren't separated after all, and they didn't have to spend their days on the tiny shelf, either, but they were both taken home to Baby's pretty nursery, and from then on they were treated with every kindness that their sweet mistress could think of. During the day, the three played together in the warm sunshine, and at night, Baby curled up in her cot with Winnie and Spoof nestled closely in the soft curve of her arms, and in her clear voice she hummed them into dreamland, to have the sweetest dreams that a kitten and doggie might wish for. And all through the long night Winnie and Spoof never once forgot to smile and to twinkle their bright shoe-button eyes.

Word Square Puzzles



By filling in four-letter words horizontally in the spaces provided, you will find, if you use the correct words, that you can also read them vertically. Definitions: (Upper square) Ship's mast, piece of window glass, Girl's name, being at the back. (Lower square) Fleet of ships, a plane surface, to change direction, three feet.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Jolly Tar Puzzle: — Target, tardy, tariff, tarnished, tarpaulin, tarry.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A "Traffic Cop" for Business

AMERICAN business is going to do something about out-of-joint economics. It has not been overhasty in meeting the challenge of chaotic conditions. When both the international and the national chambers of commerce adjourned their conventions last spring without doing anything more effective than passing resolutions, there was general disappointment. And because the owners and managers of industrial organizations control—or are supposed to control—the machinery of production upon which millions must depend, there have been repeated demands that they regulate that machinery.

But the leaders of industry—while not so desperately pinched, perhaps, as many workers—have not been enjoying hard times. They have been seeking remedies, and now they are beginning to speak. Their latest offering is the report of a committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. On the same day the American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, issues a report. Labor's main point is that industry must provide either employment or unemployment insurance. Industry's principal answer, as presented by this Chamber of Commerce committee, is to propose the commissioning of a policeman to prevent economic traffic jams.

This "officer" would take the form of a national economic council designed to help business regulate the flow of production and adjust it to the pace of consumption. This body, set up and supported by business itself, would be composed of three or five highly paid men, heading a corps of experts and statisticians. Its entire basis would be voluntary. It would have no governmental powers such as those possessed by the War Industries Board, which so successfully regulated production during the war.

It would be strictly an advisory agency, collecting and distributing information and flashing a red light of warning when "booms" threatened. It would be a "general staff" or planning board for the nation's business. To facilitate its work the report recommends a revision of the antitrust laws, to permit, under government supervision and in the public interest, voluntary agreements to restrict production.

Several other nations already have national economic councils, most of them being governmental or semigovernmental bodies. In some countries, notably Russia, Germany and Italy, they have been used as instruments for governmental interference in business. In the United States a special committee of the Senate has recently been studying proposals for a federal regulatory body. Apparently business seeks to obviate such interference by appointing a policeman of its own.

The nation must decide which it prefers. There are grave dangers involved in setting up a bureaucratic governor of business. On the other hand, there is much question as to how effective a voluntary, merely advisory, body would be. The fact that industry is recognizing that it must face the alternatives offered by the Federation of Labor—work or dole—encourages the hope that it will coöperate to set its own house in order.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce very properly points out that thousands of companies are acting independently to stabilize production and that a great deal more can be done in this direction. It is certain, too, that many industrial units can—and will—set aside funds for the prevention and relief of unemployment before they again indulge in extra dividends or stock split-ups.

But for the establishment of any uniform system of voluntary unemployment insurance, industry is going to have to put the screws on its recalcitrant members to force coöperation. The Swope plan for trade associations seems to offer the best method of doing that, and the committee's report gives that plan very favorable mention. Possibly the national economic council it proposes could be coördinated with the Swope plan. Certainly some real action in self-policing must be taken by business, or government will send a "cop" to straighten out the tangle.

"Latinity"—and Two Navies

CERTAIN popular beliefs current in Anglo-Saxon countries and detrimental to peoples of other races should be reëxamined in the light of recent events in the Old and New Worlds. One such is the belief that Latin ancestry leads to reckless activity and emotional instability.

This is particularly true of the attitude of many North Americans toward the Latin-Americans. Frequent political movements called "revolutions" for the lack of a better name, suspension of service on foreign debts, the rise and fall of dictators, and the interpretations and burlesques of such events by unthinking observers have bolstered the prejudices of many North Americans toward their neighbors to the south. Anglo-Saxons are prone to "explain Latin-Americans" by the "latinity" of their ancestry, reputable anthropologists to the contrary notwithstanding.

The recent revolt of certain units of the Chilean Navy seemed on the surface to be proof conclusive of "Latin instability." That navy, long noted for its iron discipline, for its traditions of glorious services and for being a powerful guarantor of Chilean safety, seemed to forget its duty. Incidentally the attitude of the generality of the Chilean people and of the Chilean Government toward the rebellion, which coincided with that of these foreign critics, passed unnoticed.

Hardly had the news of this subversive movement in Latin America begun to cool off when came the astounding word that a mutiny in the British Navy was imminent. Think of it! The British Navy! Its loyalty was traditional. But these staid, solid and unemotional British tars, good Anglo-Saxon, were acting exactly as did their brethren in a Latin navy across the seas.

In both cases the cause was identical—a threatened cut in wages—and in both, the results were the same. The moral must be obvious.

As soon as Anglo-Saxons and Latins learn to think of each other as being like themselves in every way, though expressing the same desires, needs, ambitions and emotions in different tones, colors, gestures and manners, then their relations will improve. There are rational explanations for their economic difficulties and political upheavals. And human explanations for the rest. Superficial judgments classify the thinker and not the thing thought about.

Shakespeare in Low Gear

THAT Shakespeare was a lawyer, barristers have long been convinced from the wealth of legal knowledge shown in his works. From time to time sailors, for similar reasons, have felt equally sure that he must have spent several years afloat. And scholars, from the classical allusions in his plays, have often concluded that he was a man of professional learning. No one hitherto, however, has supposed that Shakespeare was a motorist. But from data compiled in a recent letter to the Observer it seems evident that he had a copious and exhaustive knowledge of automobiles that would not disgrace a garage hand. In opposition to this theory there is, of course, the trifling difficulty that in Shakespeare's time motors had not been invented. Such a slight anomaly, however, has never been known to discourage the determined "researcher," and on other grounds the evidence is so overwhelming that only the most incorrigible of skeptics could refuse to recognize that the Swan of Avon was a handy man at the wheel.

His private preference as a car owner is perhaps revealed in his exclamation in "Troilus and Cressida," "Give me Swift for transportation," while in "Hamlet" he draws public attention to a famous brand of petrol with the words, "This Lapwing runs away with the Shell." He was not a one-car man, however, for there is an unmistakable note of satisfaction in his remark in "Henry VI," "Here is the Talbot." Nor was he above making mistakes now and again. Some of them indeed are rather surprising in a writer of such universal knowledge. In "The Merry Wives of Windsor," for example, he asks, "Which of you know Ford of this town?" No doubt the inhabitants of that pleasant royal borough soon put him on the road to Detroit.

But what sort of a motorist was Shakespeare? He was not immune from the ordinary trials of the owner-driver. His question in "Macbeth," "Whence comes this knocking?" will strike a responsive chord in many a breast. He was emphatically a law-abiding motorist. His dislike of excessive haste is shown in his outburst in "Hamlet," "O most wicked speed," and again in his cautious advice in "Henry VIII" (showing here perhaps somewhat less than his usual wisdom), "To climb steep hills requires slow pace at first." It is gratifying to know that the greatest of English poets was essentially the sort of man who would not attempt to cross the streets while the lights were against him.

Short Selling

SHORT selling has come into the limelight again. The facts that various defenses of this proceeding have not silenced criticism, that the French Bourse has placed strict limitations on it, that a committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce urges regulation of it, that various congressmen are planning restrictive legislation, that a prominent New York brokerage firm refuses to lend to shorts, and that Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, last week thought it necessary to issue a justification of the practice—these developments indubitably bring up the need for weighing the value of such an economic device.

Mr. Whitney's defense does not seem holeproof. He lists only two uses of the short sale: It is a brake on price inflation; it is a cushion to halt or soften declines. Time has amply proved that short selling is effective in doing neither. In the long bull market culminating in September, 1929, the short seller was about as efficient in curbing inflation as a cotton string would be in holding back a ship under sail. In the subsequent bear market of over two years, during which prices have crashed below intrinsic values to the detriment of the country, the much-defended short seller has been conspicuous by his ineptitude so far as being of benefit to the price structure. On the contrary, he has held to the selling side at a time when his activity could result only in a destruction of confidence and values. Even the stock exchange, which approves the short sale, had to suspend the practice for two days following Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard, and during the period stocks rose substantially.

The breakdown of confidence evidenced in the flight from "securities" is a logical result of the unlimited right to sell what one does not own but which can be borrowed. To argue that there should be a free, natural and open market and that the law of supply and demand should not be interfered with, is a specious plea. Selling short creates an artificial supply, which, lacking an increased demand, causes a fall in prices. This artificial increase in the supply of securities often creates a dangerous interference with a natural market.

The demand for the restriction of the scope of short selling is growing. Its evils are apparent. If the exchange governors do not produce a remedy, Congress will. The house which refuses to lend its stock to short sellers is an example which may point the way to reform. Let the seller beware!

An International Friend Maker

A MAN with a genius for bringing about friendships was Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, according to his associates. Not only did he tie friends to himself but as a lawyer, financier and diplomat he helped men—and thereby nations—to become friends with each other. Other factors in his success were a tireless energy, an eagerness to dig after facts, a great capacity for patience and tact, and a deep desire to be of public service.

Probably Mr. Morrow will be longest remembered as the man who at the behest of his Amherst classmate, President Coolidge, gave up a partnership in J. P. Morgan & Co.—reputedly worth $1,000,000 a year—to serve as Ambassador to Mexico when that was anything but an easy post. Indeed, his service there was beyond value. Out of an atmosphere of cold distrust he wrought a warm understanding between Mexican leaders and the United States. The vexed question of oil properties was settled, as were various others. The international banker showed that he knew how to read the human equation as well as a balance sheet.

But the mission in Mexico was only one of the many public services which culminated in Mr. Morrow's election to the United States Senate from New Jersey. While still a member of the house of Morgan he had acted as head of a survey commission which outlined a noteworthy system of prison reform in New Jersey. He gave liberally of his time as a trustee of Amherst College, the institution through which he had worked his way to an education.

On his return from Mexico he represented the United States as a delegate to the London Naval Conference, so contributing to the cause of peace as he contributed to America's efforts in war when he helped to straighten out maritime transport. In his diplomatic dealings Mr. Morrow's attitude was summed up in one of his sayings: "If facts can be properly gathered and distributed, the presumption is strong that men in different nations will understand each other. Men want to understand each other."

Two Kinds of Flying

WHEN Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon Jr. skidded to earth at Wenatchee, Wash., in a plane minus a landing gear, they broke a record by completing the first true nonstop airplane crossing of the Pacific. But they did more than that. They also broke a wing and the propeller, and emphasized anew the now readily accepted fact that aviation is divided into two distinct parts—regular workaday flying and hazardous flying. The two should not be confused.

Up until recently the two were confused and aviation suffered thereby, being considered a foolhardy way to travel by most people. The steady flying of the air mail and passenger routes with careful pilots and well-thought-out regulations dispelled the public doubts. They began to realize that the experimental, exploration and stunt flying headlined in the daily press was perhaps something apart from aviation in its service sense.

Cognizance of this distinction is further emphasized in the report of the aviation committee of the American Life Convention, which calls for a plan for life insurance for regular pilots but recommends refusal of coverage to pilots engaged in "stunt, exhibition, record, exploration and other extra-hazardous flying."

When aviation calls for flights to test certain new instruments or machines which will promote future speed and safety, the risk of hazardous flying may seem justifiable. But the mere taking up of a ship to make a long cross-water hop now seems to have passed its useful period. All the main oceans have been crossed successfully. Proof of the durability of aircraft, engines and men has been well demonstrated.

When pilots feel it necessary to drop their landing gear to make a flight, turning back to the relatively primitive method of Coli and Nungesser to make a flight with a certain hazardous landing, even though the job is well done, its usefulness to aviation may well be questioned. Pangborn and Herndon are to be congratulated on their splendid navigation, their motor's endurance and their skill in landing a wheelless ship suffering no more damage.

But it is pioneering in the less hazardous fields of aviation where all effort is being concentrated in proving the reliability and safety of air travel that is most needed today.

Editorial Notes

When the twelve-story Home Insurance Building in Chicago comes down—the doors have been locked for the last time—engineers of past decades will stand around to say reminiscently, "There goes the oldest skyscraper." How long, one wonders, will it be before engineers of the future look down from the towering heights of some new skyscraper at the Empire State Building and say, "Too bad, it's no longer adequate!"

According to the Coast and Geodetic Survey reports, it is 63,341 feet from the deepest point in the ocean to the top of the world's highest mountain, 34,200 feet of this being below the surface of the ocean; so perhaps it is just as well that the mountain climber can start at the surface.

About a hundred rickshaws which were imported from the Orient for use at the International Colonial Exposition, Paris, but which were not used because of an aversion to coolie labor, are now being offered for sale. Perhaps someone will invent a rickshaw-robot.

Spanish Labor Movements

By SIDLEY HUDDLESTON

IT HAS become a commonplace that Labor, so far as it is organized in Spain, has developed the method of direct action in Barcelona, and the method of political action in Madrid. But the tendency toward Syndicalism is not confined to Catalonia, nor is the tendency toward Socialism limited to Castile. Barcelona, from the Labor viewpoint, is really the capital not only of Catalonia, but of Andalusia, perhaps of Murcia, Aragon, and Valencia, while Madrid is the headquarters of Labor in the rest of Spain.

Two theories, as Salvador de Madariaga well points out in his indispensable book on Spain, are in opposition: one authoritarian and the other anti-authoritarian; one emanating from Marx, and the other from Bakhunin. The fundamental feature of the Spanish character is a profound sense of individuality, and the organization of Syndicalism encountered exceptional difficulties. It was really anarchy that appealed to the Spanish workers actively in revolt against social conditions.

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Yet some sort of union is necessary to accomplish anything, and therefore the more extreme elements welcomed the ideas which were expressed in a remarkable book by a Frenchman, M. Georges Sorel, entitled, "Reflexions sur la Violence." Curiously enough, this book, though well known to students, has not received general attention proportionate to its influence. Its author foresaw a dictatorship of the proletariat; and the way to such dictatorship was by the formation of syndicates, which would insist on the class struggle, employ strikes and sabotage, and proceed by violence to their end. In some respects this policy is similar to that of the Communists with the resultant situation in Russia.

Nevertheless, in rivalry to this movement, Socialism of a more Reformist character made headway in more authoritarian Madrid, and today the Socialist Party is the largest and the most homogeneous in the Constituent Cortes. It is content to travel slowly. It does not particularly alarm the bourgeoisie. It desires to work through institutions, and especially through parliamentary institutions. The ballot, not the bomb, is its weapon. Naturally it is intensely Republican, but though it would sweep away such outmoded institutions as the monarchy and a privileged church, it has remained constitutional, and appeals rather to the democratic instinct than to class consciousness.

This does not mean that it has neglected industrial organization. Pablo Iglesias, the true father of Spanish Socialism, helped to bring into being an association of trade unions known as the Unión General de Trabajadores (General Labor Union).

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The Syndicalists, who evolved from anarchism, founded the Confederación Nacional de Trabajo in Barcelona (National Labor Federation): and afterward prepared the way for the Sindicato Unico (One Big Union) with definite Communist aims. The discontented agriculturists of Andalusia, as well as the industrialists of Catalonia, were attracted to this organization.

So there exist side by side in Spain unions of workers who are respectively Syndicalist and Socialist, who strive for revolution and who favor orderly progress, who would destroy political institutions and who would make use of them. It would be straining antithesis too far to represent Catalonia and Castile in complete antagonism, for Syndicalism makes itself felt in Madrid, and Socialism is strong in Barcelona. But these two capitals may properly be regarded as the centers of different movements with different aims; and one of the reasons for the latent antagonism of Madrid and Barcelona since the establishment of the Republic, is the fact that Colonel Macia, the leader of Catalonia, felt himself obliged to obtain the support of the Catalan Labor Extremists in his fight for autonomy; and that the Madrid authorities, fully prepared to grant autonomy in large measure, were suspicious of the attempt to exclude from Catalonia their jurisdiction over labor questions.

In the Government, which is a coat of many colors, there are men who lean far to the Right; there are men who constitute a Center; and there are on the Left, Socialist Ministers. They are Indalecio Prieto, who enjoys great prestige among the workingmen; Francesco Largo Caballero, who has held official posts in the trade unions, and Fernando de Los Rios, who may be looked upon as an intellectual of the Labor movement. These men, though to the Left in the Government, are nevertheless of the Government. They stand just as much for authority as the conservative President, Alcala Zamora, and the strong-handed Minister of the Interior, Miguel Maura.

They, therefore, automatically become the butt of the anti-authoritarian organizations which want to move quickly and take things into their own hands. In the very week that the Constituent Cortes met, there were strikes ordered in a number of places, including Madrid, and there were clashes with the police, and sabotage. These outbreaks of violence are, in present circumstances, particularly embarrassing, and would seem to suggest that for a section of unions the fate of the Republic itself is of little importance. Indeed, on the eve of the elections, there was a threatened uprising in Andalusia which might have had the gravest consequences had it not been suppressed.

Socialism, in common with other Republican doctrines, is facing a problem that all Spanish Governments have faced for many years. It must not be supposed that there is anything new, anything which arises out of the change of régime, in the manifestations of discontent exploited by agitators that have been reported from various districts since the Republicans took up office. The Spanish kings were reluctant to grant liberal measures, and although from time to time during the nineteenth century the Labor movement had the legal right to hold meetings and discuss political affairs, the constitutional guarantees were frequently suspended, and what was legal one day was illegal the next.

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The inevitable consequence was that, driven underground, the destructive tendencies of Syndicalist anarchism in Barcelona developed to the detriment of the constructive tendencies of Socialist Trade Unionism in Madrid. A long list could be drawn up of violent risings of peasants and workers. Secret societies were formed; estates were seized; buildings were burned; there were disorders of all degrees of importance. The Black Hand terrorized Andalusia. There was bomb-throwing in Barcelona. Rebellious excesses were met with repressive excesses. Throughout this period Socialism and the General Labor Union were, on the whole, peaceful and moderate; while the other branch of the Labor movement, vaguely anarchist, aimed at a subversion of society.

It would have been too much to expect that Spanish Labor troubles would cease with the advent of the Republic. On the contrary, the repression under the Dictatorship could only result, sooner or later, in more energetic demonstrations; and the restoration of liberty was bound to let loose not only legitimate aspirations, but also illegitimate activities. Moreover, when the eyes of the world were directed on Spain, every incident received greater publicity than in normal times. The difficulties are real, but they are not of the Government's making. For the first time a serious attempt is being made to overcome these long existing difficulties.

In the towns man power is too cheap and in the countryside, with its inequitable age-old system of land tenure, the laborers are often starved. The Republic cannot afford to lose any time in carrying out the most drastic reforms. It is not the fault of the Government that these social evils exist; but more is expected from the Republic than from the Monarchy, and it will be judged by its success or its failure to solve the labor problem.

Notes From Paris

Doumer Defies Conventions — PRESIDENT DOUMER has silently but effectively proclaimed his declaration of independence. Most of his predecessors, especially during the last quarter of a century, have allowed themselves to be "prisoners of the Republic." That is, they have permitted the rigid regulations of ceremony and protocol to shut them up in the Elysée Palace, or at Rambouillet in summer, and seldom dared venture out of their official residences without a numerous staff or retinue. M. Doumer remarked, when he became President, that he did not intend to be bound down in this fashion, but no one took him very seriously. That he meant what he said was very clear, however, when a report reached Paris in the course of the summer that the President, traveling incognito, had gone to spend several days with relatives and friends in Clermont-Ferrand and vicinity. Not long afterward, the President and Mme. Doumer visited friends in an adjoining town without saying so much as by your leave. The President's independence and initiative are lauded in all quarters except those devoted to the intricacies of official ceremonial.

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Inventors Encouraged — Abundant evidence of French inventiveness is given every year at the Concours Lépine, the annual inventors' show established nearly thirty years ago by the former prefect of police M. Lépine. It was designed to maintain the prestige of Paris as a center for the manufacture of novelties of all descriptions, and at the same time to encourage small inventors. This year, no fewer than 2000 exhibitors took part. Almost any sort of contraption and gadget can be discovered there, from ingenious furniture for tiny apartments to music scores for teaching the harp. The *Association des Petits Fabricants et Inventeurs Français* distributed 30,000 francs ($1200) in prizes for the best inventions. Exhibits of handiwork by pupils of Paris technical schools were a feature of the exposition.

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Chess Players Find Harbor — For about ten years, the Café de la Rotonde, at the northern end of the gardens of the Palais Royal, was the rendezvous of chess players. It has now been demolished, but the chess enthusiasts have not left a neighborhood which has provided them with headquarters for considerably more than a century. They have found a safe harbor in another café of the Palais Royal, and are still within a moment's walk of other cafés in the neighborhood which used to shelter them, notably the Régence, and the Univers. During the war Rotonde, which has now disappeared, was a canteen for wounded American soldiers established by Mrs. John W. Mackay and managed by Miss Elizabeth Dryden.

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Honors For Farmers — The Agricultural Order of Merit is prized by French farmers. To obtain it, one must have been actively engaged in agriculture for at least fifteen years. When it was founded by Jules Méline, Minister of Agriculture, in 1884, it met with a great deal of ridicule. But its present popularity may be judged from this year's "promotion," which comprises 406 officers and 2436 knights in France and twenty-eight officers and 196 knights in Algeria and the colonies. The recognition which membership in the order accords is eagerly sought after, and many a farmer is proud to wear the green ribbon in his buttonhole.

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Napoleon's Debt Repaid — When M. Mario Roustan, Minister of Public Instruction, recommended that the ribbon of the Legion of Honor be bestowed upon Mme. Worms-Baretta, formerly a member of the Comédie-Française, he was probably not aware that he was paying one of Napoleon's debts. Yet it is possible to view this official recognition of Mme. Worms-Baretta's talent in such a light, for her great-great-grandfather, a restaurant proprietor in Avignon, once granted the young officer Bonaparte credit to the amount of sixty francs. This was in 1793, before Napoleon was famous. He was one of the officers in a regiment of artillery which formed part of the army sent by the Convention to put down insurrections in the south of France. Bonaparte stayed several days in Avignon and took his meals at the Baretta café. Being short of cash, he still owed the restaurant keeper money when he left. The debt was never paid, or rather, it was never paid until this year, when the state liquidated this obligation of the former Emperor in a highly original manner.

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A Perennial Attraction — The Punch and Judy show which for 113 years has delighted youthful — and frequently grown-up—audiences at the corner of the Avenue Marigny and the Avenue des Champs Elysées, has changed its location. It has not gone very far away and its regular clientèle will have little difficulty in finding it close at hand, at the corner of Avenues Gabriel and Matignon. A new stage has been constructed, and the presentations therefrom will probably maintain the high standard of historic art which has won this establishment its fame. The attraction has been in the hands of the same family ever since it was founded. Its proprietress, Mme. Guentleur, is a direct descendant of its founder.